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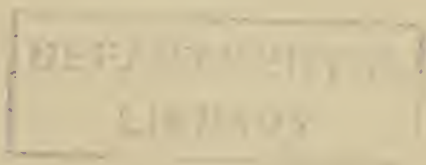
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PREFACE

THE magic words *Fābulam vōbīs nārrābō* never fail to arouse just that tingle of excitement and rapt attention in the class-room which their English equivalents have always occasioned in the nursery. This collection may be used as an occasional reading-book for lower forms, when it will be found, I trust, no less interesting than those generally in use. Many teachers have found that it is often very profitable to have an additional reading-book to be used intermittently for the sake of avoiding boredom. This is especially the case with young pupils who are apt to get tired of continually reading from one book. Those who so use this book will not, of course, follow the order of the stories. Many of the shortest and simplest are in the middle

of the book. Those who teach Latin on the *Direct Method* will find here a large number of stories which I have myself found useful for telling to my classes. If so used, the stories should be *told* and not *read*. Some of the shorter ones are suitable for a quite elementary stage, and many of the longer ones can be told in two parts. A knowledge of the chief syntax constructions is assumed. Should the class not have this, it would be advisable to read first *Pōns Tīrōnum*, a fourth-term book, which Messrs. Bell have recently published for Mr. W. H. S. Jones and myself.

For material I have drawn extensively upon Hyginus for the commoner classical stories and upon Apuleius for the magical element. Fulgentius and the summary of the arguments of Ovid's *Metamorphoses* by the scholiast Placidus have also been of particular use, but the stories are really gathered from a variety of sources. Pliny the elder, Plutarch, Herodotus, Pausanias, Valerius Maximus, Diogenes Laertius, Zenobius, Erasmus,

and the dictionaries of Suidas and Stephanus have all been laid under contribution.

I am indebted to Dr. W. H. D. Rouse and Mr. W. H. S. Jones for their great kindness in reading through the proofs; what accuracy of scholarship the book contains is very largely due to their vigilance. For the mistakes I alone am responsible.

R. B. A.

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DE SAGIS

I

AD Thessaliam olim negotia aliquot acturus profectus eram, cum duos viatores, qui forte paululum processerant, inveni. Mox itinere defessi omnes ad diversorium venimus, cuius caupona erat saga quaedam nomine Meroe. Ita fessi eramus ut statim cubitum iremus. Unus e comitibus meis, cui nomen Socrates, simul ac se in lectum iecit, stertere incipit. Ego tamen, adductis foribus, pessulisque obditis, grabatulum meum post cardines, ne quis posset intrare, posui. Tum demum somno me dabam. Primo tamen prae metu vigilo; deinde circa tertiam fere vigiliam paululum obdormio. Subito autem impulsu maiore quam ut latrones adesse crederes ianua reseratur.

II

Grabātulus meus tantā impetūs violentiā prōsternitur. Mē quoque ēvolūtum ēiectumque tegit. Dum in fimum dēiectus quid acciderit mīror, duās prōvectae aetātis mulierēs videō. Lucernam ferēbat prīma, altera spongiam et gladium nūdum. Ad Sōcratem, quī altē dormiēbat, appropinquāvērunt, et ea quae gladium ferēbat, capite ēius ad dextram dīmōtō, per iugulum capulō tenus gladium tōtum dēmersit. Deinde sanguinem effluentem, ūtre admōtō, ita dīligerter excēpit ut nūlla stilla appāreret ūsquam. Tum, dextrā per volnus ad vīscera penitus immīssā, cor miserī contubernālis meī extrāxit. Quibus factīs, ambae statim abiērunt.

III

Simul āc sāgae illae abiērunt, ego humī prōiectus, nūdus et frīgidus, immō vērō sēmimortuus, “Quid,” inquam, “mē fiet, cum Sōcratēs iugulātus māne appāruerit?” Optimum igitur vīsum est fūrtim ēvādere, nē quis mē Sōcratem putāret interfēcisse. Itaque pessulōs redūcō, et, iānuā apertā, “Heus tū,” inquam, “ubi es? Valvās stabulī absolve! ante lūcem abīre volō.” Sed haec mihi clāmantī iānitor sēmisorpnus, “Quid tū,” inquit, “clāmās? Īgnōrāsne latrōnibus īnfēstārī viās, quī hōc nocturnum iter incipiās? Facinorisne alicūius cōnscius morī cupis? Quōmodo scīre possum utrum, comite tuō iugulātō, fugā praesidium quaerās necne?”

III

Quibus audītīs, sāgās intellēxī nōn miseri-
cordiā commōtās mihi pepercisse, sed ob
saevitiam cruci mē reservāsse. In cubiculum
igitur reversus, diū mēcum dēliberābam quō
modō mortem mihi possem cōnsciscere. Sed
cum nūllum aliud tēlum mortiferum Fortūna
quam grabātulum solum mihi subministrāret,
restim, quā intextus erat grabātulus, expedire
aggredior. Deinde, alterā parte suprā tīgnum,
quod ē mūrō ēminēbat, iniectā, alterā in
nōdum coāctā, grabātulum ascendō, et caput
in laqueum īserō. Sed dum grabātulum,
quō sustinēbar, pede alterō repellō, repente
vetus ac putris ille fūnis dīrumpitur, et
Sōcratem, quī iūxtā iacēbat, ego dē altō
recidēns tōtō corpore obruō, ambōque nōs
in terram dēvolvīmur. Ad haec, cāsū meō
experrēctus, Sōcratēs exsurgit.

v

Posterō diē māne ē dēversōriō proficīscimur. At ego iugulum Sōcratis, quā parte gladium dīmersum vīderam, cūriōsē spectābam; nec dubitāre poteram quīn vēsānus fuisset. Namque integrum et incolumem Sōcratem vīdī. Sed somnium meum eī nārrāre incēpī. Ad haec ille arrīdēns respondit sē quoque per somnium sibi iugulārī vīsum esse. Mox aliquid cibī edere volēbat; cui ego, pānem et cāseum ē saccō dēprōmēns, “Ecce,” inquam, “parātum tibi adest ientāculum; iūxtā platanum istam cōnsīdāmus.” Sed dum edimus, maciē et pallōre Sōcratem affectum esse vīdī. Nihil tamen dīxī; at Sōcratēs, cum māiōrem cāseī partem avidē dēvorāvisset, sitīre coeperat. Itaque eī imperāvī ut dē fluvīō, quī haud ita longē fluēbat, biberet.

VI

Sōcratēs igitur, ut sitim exstingueret, ad flūmen sē contulit. Sed vix satis extrēmīs labrīs summam attigit aquam, cum in iugulō ēius volnus in profundum dehīscit, et spongia, quam sāgae imposuerant, repente dēvolvitur! Ego, quamquam māgnō terrōre affectus eram, eī succurrī, nam corpus ēius exanimātum in flūmen paene cecidit. Alterō tamen pede retentō, vix et aegrē ad superiōrem rīpam eum adtrāxī. Quibus factīs, cadāver rīte dēflētum in arēnā sepelīvī. Ipse trepidus et terrōre affectus per remōtās et āviās sōlitūdīnēs, quasi sceleris mihi cōnsciū, aufūgī. Cum pauca mīlia passuum prōgrēssus essem, aliam intrāvī tabernam, ubi dē caupōnā quaesīvī num Milōnem quemdam nōvisset.

VII

Quae cum rogāvissem, caupōna mihi respondit Milōnem locuplētem vērō, avāritiae tamen extrēmae esse, quī ūsūrae nōmine pecūniam aliīs perscriberet. Dēmōnstrāvit praetereā ubi habitāret. Illic statim mē contulī, et iānuam claustrīs pāctam pulsāre incēpī. Tandem mulier quaedam ēgrēssa, “Heus tū,” inquit, “quī tam fortiter forēs verberāstī, num mūtuārī cupis?” Cum mē litterās ab amīcō quōdam portāre respondissem, ut intrārem orāvit. Domum igitur ingrēssus Milōnem grabātulō exiguō accumbentem et cenāre incipientem invēnī; quī, vacuā mihi appositā mēnsā, “Ēn,” inquit, “hospitium.” Nihil cibī aderat; sed mē cēnāre simulāvī. Haud ita multō post hospitem meum, ut ita eum nōminem, ut mihi cubitum ire licēret orāvī.

VIII

Posterō diē ieiūnus, immō vērō ieiūnissimus, experrēctus, Milōnī mē ad balneās exitūrum dīxī. Rē vērā, ut aliquantulum cibī emerem, forum petiī; quō cum vēnissem, piscēs in publicō expositōs vīdī. Ē vēditōre quantō essent quaesivī; et illī vīgintī poscentī dēnāriōs sēdecim dedī. Ē forō dīgrēssus amīcō cuīdam obviam ivī, quī mihi dīxit sē annōnam cūrāre et aedīlem sē gerere. Cum piscēs meōs vīdisset, quantī parāvissem rogāvit. “Vix,” inquam, “piscātōrī persuāsī ut sēdecim acciperet dēnāriōs.” Quibus audītīs, aedīlis ille ad piscātōrem reversus, “Quid, malum,” inquit, “fēcistī, quī tantō pretiō inūtilēs vēdistī piscēs? Sed nōn impūne fēcēris.” Quō dictō, piscēs in medium profūsōs servum iūssit tōtōs pedibus suīs obterere, et, “Hōc modō,” inquit, “fūrēs pūnior.” Sed, cum piscātor nummōs meōs accēpisset, mē quoque eum pūnīrī putāvī.

VIII

Tribus post diēbus per forum prōgrēssus prōcērū quemdam senem animadvertī, quī clārā vōce num quis mortuum cūstōdīre vellet rogābat. Quae cum audīvissem, ad praetereuntem quemdam versus, “Quid hōc,” inquam, “audiō? Solentne mortuī hīc aufugere?” “Tacē,” respondit ille, “nam iuvenis et peregrīnus es. Num īgnōrās tē in Thessaliā esse, ubi ōra mortuōrum sāgae passim rōdunt, ut sanguinem hūmānum magicīs suīs artibus subministrent?” Quibus audītīs, eum rogāvī quid ut corpora cūstōdīrentur esset faciendum. “Tōtam noctem,” respondit, “vigilandum est, oculīs semper in cadāver intentīs; nam sāgae, corpore in quodvīs animal conversō, cadāverī appropinquāre possunt. Quō modō omnēs dēcipiunt; namque et avēs et canēs et mūrēs, immō vērō etiam muscae, fiunt. Sed, nisi māne integrum inventum erit corpus, cūstōdī necesse erit partem amīssam dē suā faciē renovāre.”

Simul atque haec audīvī ad senem versus, “Clāmāre,” inquam, “iam dēsine. Adest tibi cūstōs parātus. Cedo praemium.” Senex igitur mē domum cūiusdam perdūxit, ubi mihi dēmōnstrāvit mātṛōnam flēbilem, fūscā veste contēctam, quae mē ōrāvit ut quam dīligentissimē corpus marītī suī cūstōdīrem. Deinde in aliud cubiculum mē indūxit, ubi cadāver splendidīs linteīs coopertum vīdī. Septem deinde tēstibus intrōductīs, vidua corpus revēlāvit, et singula dēmōnstrāns, “Ecce,” inquit, “nāsus integer, incolumēs oculī, salvae aurēs, labra illibāta, mentum solidum.” Quō dictō, iam exīre incipiēbat; sed ego eam ōrāvī ut omnia quae mihi ūsuī essent adhibēret; cū quae vellem rogantī, “Lucernam,” inquam, “et māgnam oleī cōpiam velim dēs.” Itaque ancillae cuīdam imperāvit ut haec mihi daret. Quibus adhibitīs, omnēs statim exiērunt.

XI

Cum omnēs exiissent, ego nūllō nisi cadāvere comite in cubiculō sum inclūsus. Iamque crepusculum aderat, et nox prōvecta, et nox altior, deinde iam nox intempesta. Māgnō terrōre affectus sum, cum repente sub iānuam rēpsit mustēla. Simul āe mustēlam vīdī, omnia quae senex mihi exposuerat in memoriam revocāvī, et, mustēlam sāgam esse ratus, eī quōminus cadāverī cūstōdiendō appropinquāret obstitī. Nūllō modō mē fallere poterat mustēla. At ego operam dedī ut eam ē cubiculō agerem; id quod tandem perfēcī. Deinde cūrā solūtus, quippe quī sāgam tam facile vīcissem, somnō resistere nōn iam potuī. Obdormiēbam igitur, sed subitō experrēctus nimiōque pavōre perterritus, cadāver īnspexi. Ō mē beātum! integrum erat, et mihi grātulātus sum quod omnia adeō prōsperē ēvēnerant.

XII

Postrīdiē corpus per forum, māgnā comitante pompā, ut sepelīrētur ductum est. Subitō tamen senex quīdam accurrit, quī clāmāns, “Quirītēs,” inquit, “cīvī interfectō succurrite, extrēmumque facinus in nefāriam scelestamque istam fēminam sevērīter vindicāte! Haec enim (et viduam, cūius marītī corpus ego cūstōdīveram, digitō dēmōnstrāvit) miserum adulēscētem venēnō exstīnxit.” Quae cum fēmina negāvisset, senex vātem quēdam adesse respondit, quī paulisper ab īnferīs spīritum redūcere posset, quō modō nōs omnēs vēra repertūrōs. Omnibus igitur flāgitantibus, deōs precibus quibusdam vātēs dēfatīgāre incēpit, herbulāsque alteram ob ōs, alteram suprā pectus cadāveris, incantantis rītū, posuit. Quibus factīs, pectus tumōre extollī, sanguis per vēnās salūbrēs currere, corpus spīritū implērī coepit.

XIII

Deinde, admīrantibus omnibus, cadāver assurgit āc profātur. “Quid, ōrō,” inquit, “mē post Lēthaea pōcula, iam Stygiīs palūdibus innatantem ad vītā redūcis? Dēsine iam, precor, dēsine, et mē in quiētem remitte meam.” Quae cum audīrent, cēterī vērō timēbant; vātēs tamen dē cadāvere petiit ut quōmodo mortuum esset omnibus nārrāret. Cui cadāver, “Noxiō,” inquit, “pōculō exhaustō, quod nūpta mea mihi dedit, statim periī.” Tunc uxor summā audāciā marītō suō resistēns altercārī incēpit; aliī alia clāmābant, hī pessimam fēminam adhūc vīventem cum mortuō marītō sepeliendam; aliī mendāciīs cadāveris fidem nōn habendam. Sed mox nōn dubium erat quīn adulēscēns vēra nārrāvisset; nam rūsus, “Dabō,” inquit, “dabō vōbīs vērītātis documenta,” et omnēs statim quid esset āctūrus mīrābantur.

XIII

Admīrantibus omnibus, adulēscēns hunc in modum perrēxit : Digitō suō mē dēmōnstrāns, “ Hīc,” inquit, “ dum corpus meum cūstōdit, sāga quaedam cubiculum intrāvit. Cum cubiculum esset ingrēssa, somnō cūstōdī iniectō, mē nōmine vocāre incēpit. Hīc tamēn—namque eōdem mēcum nōmine forte appellātur—īgnārus per somnum exsurgit. Ad iānuam it, et vicāriam prō mē poenam subit. Nam nāsō prius āc mox auribus abscīsīs, sāga eī nārēs et aurēs ex cērā fictās imposuit.” Hīs verbīs perterritus ego manū nāsum prehendō. Manum nāsus sequitur ! Deinde aurēs pertractō ; aurēs in humum cadunt ! Itaque, neglēctā reliquā adulēscētis nārrātiōne, inter rīdentēs ēvādō. Posteā autem, crīnibus hinc inde dēiectīs, aurium volnera cēlāvī, nāsīque dēdecus, linteō obductō, dīligenter obtēxī.

LŪDIBRIUM

I

Ōlim apud amīcum quemdam cēnātus, crāpulā distentus domum titubantis gradū redībam, cum subitō lūmen quod ferēbam ventō exstinguitur. Multum per tenebrās vagātus, digitīs pedum in lapidēs offēnsīs, domum tandem pervēnī. Quō cum vēnissem, statim trēs quōsdam vegetōs virōs māximīs corporibus forēs meās irruentēs invēnī. Prīmō quālēs essent nesciēbam, deinde nōn immeritō latrōnēs esse mihi vidēbantur. Statim igitur gladium veste meā contēctum stringō; nec cūctātus mediōs latrōnēs invādō. Diū pūgnātum est, sed omnēs tandem interfēcī. Intereā servus quīdam pūgnantium tumultū ē somnō excitātus iānuam mihi aperuit; ego anhēlāns et sudōre madidus in cubiculum ut dormīrem mē recēpī.

II

Prīmā lūce cum quantum facinus commīssem recordārer, māgnō terrōre affectus sum. Iam forum et iūdicia, iam sententia, ipse dēnique carnifex mihi imminēre vidēbantur. Nōn dubitāre poteram quīn futūrum esset ut inter sīcārīōs accūsārer. Neque spērāre poteram mē crīminis absolūtum irī, quippe quī trēs virōs ipse meā manū trucidāvissem. Quae cum mēcum recordārer, patefactīs repente foribus, māgna clāmantium turba cubiculum meum irruit, et magistrātū iūssū duo līctōrēs, manibus immīssīs, mē ad carcerem trahere incēpērunt. Nūllō modō effugere potuī, et līctor alter, “Quicquid,” inquit, “dīcēs, prō tēstimōniō contrā tē erit.” Tacuī igitur, et līctōrēs forum versus mē dūcēbant. Māgna rīdentium turba nōs comitāta est, sed quam ob rem rīdērent nesciēbam. Equidem vērō māgnō terrōre affectus sum.

III

Cum ad forum pervēnissēmus, statim inter sicāriōs accūsātus sum. Praecō māgnā vōce accūsātōrem vocāvit, quī, “Nōn necesse,” inquit, “iūdicēs, est multa dīcere. Rem ipsam nārrābō; namque ego, quippe quī nocturnīs cūstōdiīs praefectus sim, hāc nocte platēās cūstōdiendī causā circumībam, cum istum crūdēlissimum iuvenem, muerōne strīctō, cīvēs invādentem offendī. Simul ac mē appropinquantem cōspexit, tergum dedit, nōn prius tamen quam trēs virōs saevissimē trucidāvit. Sevēriter igitur, iūdicēs, caedem tam saevam, tam inaudītā, in hunc scelestum, nefārium, improbissimum vindicāte!” Deinde ut iūdicēs misericordiā commōtī quam vehementissimē in mē saevirent, orāvit ut corpora necātōrum hominum revēlārentur. Praetor igitur mihi imperāvit ut corpora ipse meā manū revēlārem. Corpora inter omnium rīsūs retēxī. Deōs immortālēs! Quae fortūnae meae repentinā mūtātiō! nam cadāvera illa iugulātōrum hominum erant trēs ūtrēs ventō inflātī multisque sectī forāminibus! Quibus vīsīs, intellēxī nescioquem mē lūdibriō habuisse.

PAMPHILĒ

I

Ōlim apud sāgam quamdam, cui nōmen erat Pamphilē, manēbam, quia cōgnōscere volēbam quid facere posset sāga. Ancilla igitur mē ad dominae suae cubiculum perdūxit, ut per iānuae rīmam spectārem. Sāga in cubiculō erat. Prīmō omnia sua vestīmenta exuit; deinde, cistā parvā apertā, unguentum extrāxit, quō tōtū corpus suum oblinere incēpit; multaque lucernam allocūta omnia membra quaterere coepit. Mox plūmae crēscere incipiēbant; nāsus incurvus fiēbat, unguēs aduncī. Pamphilē būbō est facta, atque ē fenestrā ēvolāvit.

II

Quō vīsō, ego ancillam ōrāvī ut aliquantulum hūius unguentī mihi quoque daret. Itaque ancilla cubiculum intrāvit, eistamque ablātam mihi dedit. Avidē manūs meās in eistam immersī, et omnia corporis membra unguentō perfricuī. Deinde brāchia librāre incēpī; nūllae tamen crēscēbant plūmae, sed capillus mihi in sētās est mūtātus; cutis in corium dūrēscēbat; digitī conerēscunt, manūs et pedēs fiunt ungulae, dē corpore prōcēssit cauda! Faciem ēnormem, nārēs hiantēs, labra pendula habuī, et mē nōn avem esse percēpī sed asinum!

III

Ancilla autem, cum mē asinum esse factum vīdisset, faciem suam manibus percutere incēpit, et clāmāns, “ Ō mē miserrimam,” inquit, “occīsa sum! Fēstīnātiō mea mē fefellit, cistārumque similitūdō mē dēcēpit. Sed simplex est remedium. Oportet tē rosam edere, statimque in fōrmam hūmānam redībis. Prīmō dīlūculō remedium tibi dabō.” Equidem vērō, quamquam asinī fōrmam gerēbam, sēnsu tamen hūmānum retinui, et diū mēcum dēlīberābam utrum calcibus meis nēquissimam fēminam necāre dēbērem necne. Hōc tamen, nē remedium omnīnō amitterem, facere nōluī. Itaque ad stabulum mē contulī, ubi equum meum aliumque invēnī asinum.

III

Cum stabulum intrāvissem, equum meum āgnōvī, quem spērābam hospitium mihi prae-bitūrum esse. Sed equus meus asinusque ille nē praesaepiō quidem mē sinēbant appropinquāre. Auribus dēiectīs, infēstīs calcibus mē calcāre incēpērunt. Itaque in angulum stabulī, nē calcibus eōrum laederer, mē contulī; ubi, ō mē beātum! corōnam ē rosīs textam, quae dē stabulī tēctō pendēbat, aspexī. Extētīs statim priōribus pedibus, nec nōn labrīs porrēctīs, summīs vīribus īnurgō corōnam appetendī causā. Sed, ō mē miserum! servus quī stabulum cūrābat, valdē indīgnātus fūstem ē fasce līgnōrum extrāxit, quō tergum meum tundere incēpit. Tantā vī ūsus est ille, ut nōn facere possem quīn ā cōnātū dēsisterem.

V

Mediā nocte, valvīs patefactīs, latrōnum turba māgnō impetū stabulum invādit. Gladiōs et facēs, quibus noctem illūminārent, omnēs ferēbant; quī, cum stabulō nihil inesse invēnissent, horreum frūmentō refertum claustrisque validīs pāctum aggrēssī, valvās secūribus effrēgērunt. Quibus patefactīs, tōtās opēs rapere incēpērunt; sed sarcinās portāre nōn poterant omnēs. Hī igitur quid facerent diū dēliberābant. Tandem ūnus ex eīs stabulum iterum ingrēssus et mē et asinum et equum meum, quōs graviōribus sarcinīs onerārent, ēdūxit. Quibus factīs, omnēs nōs per āvia montium abdūxērunt.

VI

Tantō frūmentī pondere onerātus eram ut nōn multum abesset quīn morerer. Utinam numquam apud sāgam īvissem! Utinam numquam quid facere posset sāga invenīre cupiissem! Sed factī sērō mē paenituit. Prōgrediendum mihi erat, frūmentumque portandum. Frūstrā latrōnibus mē hominem nōn asinum esse dīcere cōnātus sum. Tandem autem, dum oppidum quoddam praeterīmus, māgnam hominum multitūdinem, quī ad forum convēnerant, vīdī. Itaque loquī temptāvī, sed nihil nisi rudere potuī! Latrōnēs praetereā, raucā meā vōce incēnsī, tot verberibus miserum meum corium caedēbant, ut nē crībrō quidem iam idōneum esset.

VII

Sed tandem auxilium mihi Iūppiter dedit ; nam dum oppidum quoddam praeterīmus, hortulum quemdam aspexī satis amoenum, in quō rosaequaedam flōrēbant. Simul atque rosās vīdī, omnia quae improbissima illa ancilla mihi dīxerat in memoriam revocāvī, et id ēgī ut rosīs potīrer. Itaque, nūllō vidente, hortulum sine morā ingrēssus, rosīs iam inhiābam ; mihi quod remedium iam invēneram grātulābar, nec multum aberat quīn rosās ederem, cum repente aliquis speciē horribilī domō ēgrēssus tot verberibus mē percussit, ut nōn facere possem quīn in fugam mē darem. Itaque adhūc asinus faenum rōdēbam.

VIII

Tertiō diē ad latrōnum spēluncam tandem pervēnimus, ubi sarcinīs levātōs in proximum prātum nōs pāstum abēgērunt. Postrīdiē mē ad urbem ut vēnderent dūxērunt. Quō cum perventum esset, praecō māgnā vōce quis mē emere vellet rogābat. Complūrēs aetātem meam dē dentibus computāre cōnātī sunt, quōrum digitōs ego mordēre temptāvī. Diū nēmō mē emere voluit; praecō autem clāmāns, “Ēgregium,” inquit, “hīc asinum vēnum dō. Spectā quā faciē, quā sit statūrā! Crēderēs eum sēnsu hūmānu habēre.” Quibus audītis, ēmptor quīdam, postquam num mānsuētus essem rogāvit, mē nōn ita māgnō pretiō ēmptum domum sēcum redēgit.

VIII

Is quī mē ēmerat servus quīdam erat, cui postrīdiē dominus pinguissimum cervī femur ad cēnam parandam mīsīt. Hōc nēgligenter post culīnae forēs suspēsum canis quīdam fūrtim abstulit. Quō damnō cōgnitō, servus dominī iram ita timēbat, ut mortem sibi cōnscīscere cōstitueret. Uxor tamen, quae marītō multō erat prūdentior, eī obstitit quōminus hōc faceret. “Tam stultusne,” inquit, “es, ut remedium, quod fortunā tibi dedit, percipere nōn possīs? Nam, hōc asinō interfectō, abscīsōque femore, efficere poteris ut dominus utrum asinī an cervī edat carnem nesciat.” Quibus audītīs, servus uxōris cōnsilium laudāvit, cultrōsque statim acuere coepit.

X

Ego autem, carnifice meō haec parante, effugere cōstituī. Diū occāsiōnem idōneam frūstrā exspectābam; sed tandem, vinculō quō alligātus eram abruptō, cursū celerrimō effūgī, et cēnāculum, ubi dominus, triclīniīs appositīs, cēnābat, irrūpī; tantōque impetū intrāvī ut omnēs ēverterem mēnsās, summamque convīvīs inicerem perturbātiōnem. Quō factō, dominus ita est irātus ut servīs imperāret ut mē statim abductum in stabulō, sicut in carcere, inclūderent. Dominō servī nōn sine timōre pāruērunt, et mē in stabulum abdūxērunt. Ego tamen nūllō dolōre affectus sum, quia mortem scilicet hōc modō effūgī. Faenum igitur, dum fortūnae vicēs reputō, aequō animō rōdō.

XI

Posterō diē, valvīs stabulī apertīs, servī quīdam intrāvērunt, quī ad molās versandās mē abēgērunt; cūius tantī labōris mox ita mē taedēbat, ut nōn procul abesset quīn prae taediō morerer. Itaque frūmentum ambulandō molere nōn iam voluī; neque efficere poterant servī ut operī incumberem. Tandem autem ūnus ex eīs clāmāns, “Nōn dubium est,” inquit, “quīn asinus aegrōtet. Ad stabulum est redūcendus.” Cēterī autē servī mē flagellāre perrēxērunt, sed cum nihil efficere possent, exercitātiōne dēfessī ad stabulum mē redūxērunt; quō modō ego asinus hominēs dēcēpī; nōn enim putāvērunt posse fierī ut asinus hominēs dēciperet.

XII

Nōn ita multō post dominus meus, cum ut molās versārem nōn efficere posset, duōbus frātribus mē vēndidit, quōrum alter pīstor, coquus alter erat. Hī tabernam quamdam habēbant, ubi māgna placentārum crūstulōrumque erat cōpia. Iūxtā hūius tabernae parietem erat stabulum meum. Itaque, capite per forāmen immissō, crūstula placentāsque edere poteram; et faenī mē adeō taedēbat, ut nōn-nihil ē tabernā cottīdiē fūrārer. Quis cibum auferret frātrēs nesciēbant, et alter alterum accūsāvit. Tandem autem mē tam pinguem fierī percēpērunt, ut suspicārī incēperint fierī posse ut ego essem fūr. In tabernā igitur latēbant, et mē caput per forāmen īnserentem vīdērunt.

XIII

Quae cum frātrēs vīdissent; omnī suī damnī cūrā dēpositā, rīsū māximō dīrumpuntur, vocātōque ūnō et alterō et deinde plūribus amīcīs, infandam asinī gulam dēmōstrant. Tantus dēnique ac tam frequēns cachinnus cūnctōs invāsit, ut ad aurēs praetereuntis quoque cūiusdam pervenīret; quī tabernam ingrēssus ita novitāte spectāculī est dēlectātus, ut frātribus persuādēret ut mē sibi vēderent. Solūtā pecūniā, domum mē ēgit; et, cum suīs ipse manibus ad triclinium mē perdūxisset, mēnsā appositā, omne cibī genus appōnī iūssit. Quem ad modum dum cēnāmus, ego asinus, homō ille, ūnus ex praesentibus, “Date,” inquit, “sodālī huic aliquantulum merī.” Quō dictō, servus mihi vīnum subministrāvit; at ego, labrō inferiōre prōlātō, grandissimum illum calicem ūnō haustū dēvorāvī.

XIII

Quod tam bene hūmānās imitābar āctiōnēs, dominus meus valdē gaudēbat. Mox, cubitō suppositō, mēnsam accumbere, deinde luctārī, etiam, sublātīs pedibus, saltāre mē docuit; quodque mīrābilius erat omnibus, verbīs nūtum ita accommodāre, ut quod nōllem, sublātō, quod vellem, dēiectō capite, mōnstrārem. Quae omnia, ut dominō meō mōrem gererem, perfacile fēcī; quī cum nimīōs vidēret mē spectātum domum suam frequentēs, obserātīs foribus ac singulīs modo spectātōribus admīssīs, stipēs ob spectāculum accipere coepit. Pūblicum dēnique spectāculum adhibēre cōstituit. Erat mulier quaedam quae īnfandī crīmīnis accūsāta ad bēstiās erat damnāta. Dominus igitur meus, quī magistrātus erat, mē cum hāc muliere, priusquam ad bēstiās iacerētur, in pūblicō cēnātūrum esse edīxit.

XV

Diēs mūnerī dēstinātus aderat. Ad novum inūsitātumque spectāculum multī in theātrum convēnērunt. Omnēs caveās complēbant. Dēnique inter plaudentium clāmōrēs ego in scaenam dēdūcor; iamque torus fēstus pulcherrimō ōrnātū decorātus in mediō est appositus, nec nōn mēnsae variō ac dēlicāto cibō cumulātae. Deinde mīles quīdam, postulante populō, illam dē pūblicō carcere mulierem petītūrus ex theātrō abīvit. At ego, praeter pudōrem pūblicē cēnamobeundī, praeter contāgiōnem scelestae . pollūtaeque fēminae, metū etiam mortis māximē cruciābar; nam hunc in modum mēcum reputābam. “Sī ad mulieris exitium bēstia erit immīssa, nōn adeō vel prūdentiā sollers vel abstinentiā frūgī erit ut accumbentem mēcum laceret mulierem, mihi vērō quasi indemnātō et innocentī parcat.” Quae cum ita reputārem, occāsiōnem nactus cursū celerrimō aufūgī.

XVI

Vītātis omnibus, ad lītus contendī, ubi, sēcrētō recēssū ēlēctō, mē somnō dedī. Circā prīmam ferē noctis vigiliam pavōre subitō experrēctus lūnam candōre nimio flūctibus ēmergentem vīdī. Ita fulgēbat lūna, ut mihi quidem nūllum esset dubium quīn dea quaedam esset. Eam igitur statim precātus sum ut finem labōribus meis tandem pōneret. “Rēgīna caeli,” inquam, “dēpelle quadrupedis dīram faciem, redde mē cōspectuī meōrum, redde mē mihi. Āc sī quod offēnsū nūmen inexōrābili mē saevitiā premit, morī saltem liceat, sī nōn licet vīvere.” Huuc ad modum fūsīs precibus, iterum dormītum iī, et, ecce! pelagō mediō voltum etiam deīs venerandum ērigēns dīvīna ēmergit faciēs; quae, excussō pelagō, ante mē cōsistere vīsa est. “Ēn adsum,” inquit, “tuīs, Lūcī, commōta precibus. Flētūs et lāmentātiōnēs iam mītte. Crās meī honōris causā cīvēs hūius oppidī pompam sacram dūcent. Huic pompae sacerdos inerit, quī corōnam rosīs intextam dextrā portābit. Eī appropinquā, ut corōnam dēvorēs.”

XVII

Posterō diē, simul āc dīlūxit experrēctus, oppidum petiī. Pompa iam dūcēbātur, et māgnavirōrum fēminārum puerōrum puellārum multitūdō tōtās complēbat platēās. Ut multī pompae inerant ! mīlitēs balteōs ferēbant, cuspidēs et vēnābula vēnātōrēs ; alius soccīs aurātīs et sēricā veste amictus fēminam imitābātur ; alium porrō ocreīs, scūtō, galeā ferrōque īnsīgnem ē lūdō putārēs gladiātōriō prōcēssisse. Nec ille dēerat sacerdos, quī sīstrum sinistrā, dextrā corōnam rosīs intextam ferēbat. Eī statim appropinquāvī, corōnamque ē manū abreptam avidē dēvorāvī. Prōtinus mihi dēlābitur dēfōrmis et ferīna faciēs. Prīmō quidem pilus dēfluit, deinde cutis crassa fit tenuior ; pedum plantae per unguļās in digitōs exeunt ; manūs nōn iam pedēs sunt ! Aurēs ēnormēs prīstinam repetunt fōrmam, et quae mē potissimum antea cruciābat, cauda omnīnō ēvānēscit. Iterum homō sum factus.

LATRŌ

Latrō quīdam, nōmine Alcimus, cum dormientis anūs, perfractō tuguriō, ad cubiculum ascendisset, rēs singulās per apertam fenestram sociīs scīlicet rapiendās forās coepit dīspargere. Et cum nē torō quidem aniculae quiēscētis parcere vellet, eā lectulō suō dēvolūtā, vestem strāgulam subductam similī modō per fenestram erat iactūrus, cum genua ēius amplexa sīc callidissima illa fēmina dēprecātur: “Quid, ōrō, fili, vīlēs pānnōsāsque vestēs miserrimae anūs vicīnīs dōnās dīvitibus, quōrum haec fenestra domum prōspicit?” Quō sermōne callidō dēceptus Alcimus nē ea, quae prius mīserat, nōn sociīs suīs sed in aliēnam domum iēcisset est veritus. Itaque omnia perspectūrus caput per fenestram immīsīt. Quae cum vīdisset anus, repentinō et inopinātō pulsū nūtāntem āc pendulum eum ē fenestrā praecipitāvit.

ACTAEŌN

Diāna cum in valle quādam aestivō tempore ex assiduā vēnātiōne dēfatīgata esset, ad fontem ut lavārētur sē contulit. Actaeōn autem vēnātor, cum ad eundem locum ut sē



ACTAEŌN VĒNĀTOR Ā CANIBUS SUĪS LACERĀTUR.

et canēs suōs refrīgerāret vēnisset, in cōn-spectum deae incidit. Cum tamen nēminī mortālī deam invītam vidēre liceret, Actaeōn, nē glōriārī posset sē Diānam vīdisse, in cervum est conversus, ita ut prō ferā ā suīs ipse canibus est lacerātus.

ZĒNŌ ET SERVUS

Zēnō philosophus ūnum ex servīs suīs quem in fūrtō comprehenderat, lōrāriīs caedendum trādīdit. Servus autem, ut supplicium dēprecārētur, fātō affīrmāvit dēcrētum esse sē fūrem fore. Quibus verbīs servus dominī suī sententiam spectāvit ; Zēnō scīlicet omnia fātō fierī cēnsēbat. Servō tamen tālia affīrmantī, “Et fātō,” inquit, “dēcrētum est fore ut vāpulēs.”

PRŌTEUS

In Aegyptō Prōteus, senex marīnus, dīvīnus dīcitur fuisse, quī in omnēs sē figurās convertere solitus est. Eum Menelāus catēnā alligāvit, ut eum sibi dīcere cōgeret quandō domum reditūrus esset. Prōteus tamen, nē vāticinārī cōgerētur, modo in phōcam, modo in leōnem, interdum in aprum, aliās in anguem atque in cētera animālia sē convertit. Sed nūllō modō īnsidiās Menelāi ēlūdere potuit; quod cum intellēxisset, ā Menelāō compulsus, docuit eum nōn prius domum ventūrum quam centum bovēs interfēcisset. Quibus audītīs, Menelāus cum hecatombēn fēcisset, tūtus in patriam rediit.

OLEĪ AMPHORA ET PORCUS

Olim homō quīdam, cuī līs in iūdiō agerētur, ut praetōrem pretiō corrumperet, amphoram oleī dōnō mīsīt. Adversārius tamen, nē largitiōne vincerētur, ad eundem praetōrem pinguissimum mīsīt porcū, quō eum suam in partem trāxit. Itaque cum praetor litem secundum hunc dedisset, questus est ille sē dōnum ideō mīsisse ut grātiā praetōris in sē conciliāret; cuī praetor, “Vēra,” inquit, “nārrās, sed postquam oleī amphoram domum adportāvī, subitō ingēns irrūpit porcus, quī, amphoram ēvertēs, et oleum et operam tuam perdidit.”

ORESTĒS

Orestēs, Agamemnonis et Clytaemnēstrae filius, postquam ad adulēscēntiam vēnit, id ēgit ut patris suī mortem vindicāret. Itaque, cōnsiliō cum Pylade initō, Maecēnās ad mātrem Clytaemnēstram vēnit, docuitque sē Aeolium hospitem esse, quī ideō vēnisset ut Orestem mortuum esse nūntiāret. Haud ita multō post Pyladēs quoque ad Clytaemnēstram vēnit, quī urnam sēcum attulit, quā Orestis ossa condita esse dīxit. Ambō Aegisthus hospitio laetus excēpit. Deinde Orestēs, occāsiōne datā, mātrem Clytaemnēstram atque Aegisthum interfēcit.

ŌVĪ VITELLUS

Avārus quīdam somniō quondam commōtus ad coniectōrem dētulit somniāsse sē ōvum pendēre ē fulcrō lectī suī cubiculāris; cui respondit coniector thēsaurum dēfossum esse sub lectō; vitellum enim aurum indicāre, et album, argentum. Quae cum audiisset, avārus ille terram statim fōdit. Quō factō, aurī aliquantulum invēnit, idque argentō circumdatum. Coniectōrī igitur, ut meritās eī ageret grātiās, quantulum vīsum est, dē argentō mīsit. Cui coniector, “Nihilne,” inquit, “dē vitellō?”

ĪPHIGENĪA

Agamemnōn et Menelāus cum Helenam,
uxōrem Menelāi quam Paris āvexerat, Trōiam



CALCHĀS ĪPHIGENĪAM IMMOLĀTŪRUS.

repetitum īrent, in Aulide tempestāte ob
īram Diānae ita retinēbantur ut nāvīgāre nōn

possent, quod Agamemnōn in vēnandō cervam deae interfēcit. Is cum haruspicēs convocāset, et Calchās eum respondisset aliter expiārī nōn posse, nisi Īphigenīam filiam immolāset, diū ā tam nefāriō scelere abhorruit. Tandem autem Ulixēs eī persuāsit ut vātī pārēret. Ulixēs igitur ad Īphigenīam addūcendam dīmīssus est. Quī, cum ad Clytaemnēstram mātrem eius vēnisset, ēmentītur eam Achillī in mātrimonium dūcī. Quam cum adductam Agamemnōn in eō esset ut immolāret, Diānam virginis miseruit. Itaque, cālīgine eī obiectā, cervam prō eā supposuit, Īphigenīamque in terram Tauricam dēlātam templī suī sacerdotem fēcit.

ĪPHIGENĪA TAURICA

I

Orestēs, cum ob mātrem interfectam furiae eum exagitārent, Delphōs scīscitātum est profectus, quis tandem modus esset aerumnārum. Imperātum est ut in terram Tauricam ad rēgem Thoantem īret, unde dē templō Diānae sīgnum Argōs adferret; tunc finem fore malōrum. Sorte audītā, cum Pylade, sodāle suō, nāvem cōnscendit, celeriterque ad Tauricōs finēs dēvēnit. Quōrum fuit īnstitūtum ut, quī inter finēs suōs hospes vēnisset, in templō Diānae immolāretur. Ubi Orestēs et Pyladēs, cum in spēluncā latērent et occāsiōnem sīgnī rapiendī expectārent, ā pāstōribus dēprehēnsī ad rēgem Thoantem sunt dēductī: quōs Thoas mōre suō in templum Diānae, ut immolārentur, dēdūcendōs cūrāvit.

II

Hūius templī sacerdōs fuit Īphigenīa, Orestis soror; quae cum quī essent, unde vēnissent, ex signīs atque argumentīs repperisset, cēterīs abāctīs sacerdōtibus, ipsa sīgnum Diānae āvellere coepit. Thoas autem templum, ut accidit, ingrēssus, quam ob rem id ageret rogāvit; cui ēmentīta est Īphigenīa hospitēs scelerātōs sīgnum contāmināsse, quod ad mare expiandum ferre oportēre. Praetereā iūssit eum cīvibus interdīcere, nē quis extrā urbem exīret. Rēx sacerdōtī dictō audiēns fuit. Deinde Īphigenīa occāsionem nacta, sublātō sīgnō, cum Oreste frātre et comite Pylade nāvem solvit.

III

Quibus factīs, ad Electram, Orestis sorōrem, nūntius falsus vēnit, frātre cum Pylade in templō Diānae ab Īphigenīa esse immolātum. Id Alētēs, Aegisthī filius, cum audiisset, ex Atrīdārū genere nēminem superesse ratus, rēgnum Mycēnīs obtinēre coepit. At Electra dē frātris nece Delphōs scīscitātum est profecta. Quō cum vēnisset, eōdem diē, ut accidit, Īphigenīa cum Oreste tēplum est ingrēssa. Itaque Electra truncum ārdentem ex ārā sustulit, āc sorōrī Īphigenīae īnscia oculōs ēruisset, nisi Orestēs intervēnisset. Frātre igitur āgnitō, Mycēnās vērunt, ubi Orestēs Alētēn interfēcit.

ARCHITECTĪ

Cum Athēniēnsēs templum quoddam extruendum locāvissent, inter duōs architectōs, uter opus condūceret, summa orta est contentiō. Tandem ad iūdicium dēlāta est rēs. Uterque apud iūdicēs ōrātiōnem habuit; alter diffūsīs ac flōridīs sententiīs omnēs aedificiī partēs dēscribēbat, et quibus ōrnāmentīs ipse, sī probātus esset, singula esset ōrnātūrus. Cūius ōrātiōne habitā, alter assurgēns, “Omnia,” inquit, “iūdicēs, quae dēscripsit hīc, ego faciam,” isque operī est praefectus.

HERBAE MAGICAE

I

Iāsōn postquam Mēdēam ā parentibus abductam in Graeciam dūxit, multīs rēbus ingenium ēius expertus, petiit ut parentem suum Aesōnem, senectūte cōnfectum, in adulēscēntiam redūceret. At illa nōndum amōre dēpositō, ut nihil eī dēnegāret, aēnum cōstituit, herbāsque multās, quārum scientiam habēbat, ē multīs regiōnibus quaesītās immīsīt. Quās cum coxisset, postquam animadvertit stīpitem, quō herbās versābat, in arborem oleam, bācīs onerātam, esse conversum, omnia iam parāta esse rata, Aesōnem interemptum cum madentibus herbīs admīscuit. Nec Iāsōnem fefellerat, sed patrem ē senectūte in prīstinum vigōrem redūxit.

II

Peliadēs, ut animadvertērunt Aesōnem senectūtem remediīs Mēdēae expulisse, petierunt ut proindē patrī suō Peliae ferret auxilium, eumque in adulēscētiaē vigōrem redūceret. Itaque Mēdēa, quae inimicum Iāsōnis, datā occāsiōne, pūnīrī cuperet, eīs persuāsit ut parentem interficerent, et lacerāta membra in aēnum fervēns immitterent. Quibus factīs, Mēdēa currum dracōnibus iūctum cōscendit, et per āera elāta ē cōspectū inimicōrum omnīnō ēvānuit.

PHAETHŌN

Phaethōn, sōlis fīlius, patrem suum ut
currum ūnum diem sibi dīrigere licēret diū



PHAETHŌN Ē CURRŪ PRAECIPITĀTUS.

flāgitābat. Tandem optātum currum ascendit.
Monitīs itaque īstructus patris, per iter

īgnōtum equōs summō gaudiō dīrigere incēpit. Equī tamen, īgnōtō agitātōre perterritī, mundī īferiōrem partem petiērunt. Quamobrem cum propius terram currus esset vectus, cūctī mortālēs, quod nimiō ārdōre incendēbantur, ab Iove opem implōrantēs petiērunt nē orbem terrārum flammīs omnīnō cōsūmeret. Itaque Iūppiter precibus commōtus Phaethontem, fulmine ictum, ē currū praecepitāvit, equīque vinculis ita liberātī, āgnitō itinere, ad suam statīōnem reversī sunt. Indī autem, quod calōre vīcīnī īgnis sanguis eorum in ātrum colōrem versus est, nīgrī sunt factī.

MŪSAE IN AVĒS CONVERSAE

Mūsae cum Parnassum montem adversīs tempestātibus petiissent, invītatae ā Pyrēneō, quī Daulida, Phōcidis urbem, incolēbat, tēcta subiērunt. Pyrēneus autem pulchritūdine virginum captus ūnam in mātirimōnium dūcere volēbat. Sed cum nūlla eī nūbere vellet, ad vīm īferendam, claudī rēgiam iūssit. Mūsae tamen, nē ab eō retinērentur, in volucrēs sunt conversae, quās ille dum per ardua montium persequitur, prōlāpsus per altitūdinem scopulōrum praecipitātus est, ita ut tōtum corpus ēlīsum sit vītamque fīnierit.

MIDĀS

Midās ex Apolline petiit, ut, quidquid tetigisset, aurum fieret. Quod cum impetrāvisset, mūnus in ultiōnem conversum est, nam mūneris eum paenitēre coepit. Quidquid enim tetigerat aurum statim fīēbat. Et cibus et pōtus rigēns aurī mātēriā marmoris in modum dūrēscēbat. Quae cum ita essent, Midās, quippe quī neque edere neque bibere posset, fame est cruciātus. Itaque Apollinem ōrāvit ut male optāta converteret; cui imperāvit Apollō ut caput sub Pactōlī flūminis undās ter submergeret. Quō factō, Pactōlus dēinceps arēnās aureās volvisse dīcitur!

RĪXA

Andromedam belluae marīnae ōlim prōpositam Perseus, quī Medūsae Gorgonis caput ferēbat, ā parentibus cōniugem paciscitur, sī eam periculō liberāset. Quō factō, cum fidēs ā parentibus prōmissa praestita esset, et nūptiālibus epulīs prīcipēs interessent, Phīneus, cui Andromeda antea erat dēspōnsa, contumēliam sibi gravissimam ratus illātam, quod advenae cōnsanguineus postpositus esset, vescentium animōs pūgnā cōnfūdit. Et cum rīxa miserābilis dīmicantium in rēgiā agerētur, ac multī ex utrāque parte armīs cecidissent, postrēmō Perseus, cum adversāriōrum multitudinem timēret, imperāvit ut ē cōspectū suō discēderent, caputque Gorgonis statim extulit. Quō vīsō, Phīneus cum auxiliantibus in saxum est conversus.

TRIPTOLEMUS

Cerēs, cum Proserpinam filiam suam quaereret, ad Eleusinum regem devenit, cuius filius Triptolemus infans modo erat, simulavitque se nutricem esse. Eam regina libenter filio suo nutricem accepit; quem cum Cerēs valdē amāret immortalē reddere constituit. Noctū igitur eum igni clam obruēbat, quod effecit ut magis quam solēbant mortālēs crēsceret. Quae cum parentēs admīrarentur Cererem cūriōsē observāvērunt; quam infantem nocte quādam in ignem immittentem vīdērunt. Terrōre perculsi ambō conclāmābant; quod effecit ut Cerēs,umnō suo relictō, ē regiā effugeret.

NEMESIS

In insulā Cyprō puella quondam erat, quae fōrmā cēterās omnēs eiusdem cīvitātis supergrēssa est. Sed, ut pulchritūdine inter omnēs ēminēbat, ita propter aspernātiōnem virōrum omnibus fuit abōminanda. Quam cum Īphis eiusdem cīvitātis amōre dīligeret, neque aditum ad eam habēret, excruciātus quod in tam gravem sortem incidisset, mortem sibi cōnsciscere cōstituit. Dēnique, nē diūtius dolēret, noctū clam ante forēs puellae suspendiō sē interfēcit. Cū cum fūnus prō dīgnitāte hominis per pūblicum māximā frequentiā dūcerētur, crūdēlissima illa puella ex superiōre domūs parte pompam prōspiciēbat. Venus autem ob nimiam eius crūdēlitātem animīque dūritiam effēcit ut, dum pompae ē fenestrā inhiat, subitō lāpsa sē ad terram praecipitāret.

NAUPLIUS

Īliō captō et dīvisā praedā, Danaī, cum domum redīrent, īrā deōrum, quod fāna spoliāverant, tempestāte ortā, ad saxa naufragium fēcērunt. Cum fidem deōrum noctū implōrārent, Nauplius, quī eam regiōnem incolēbat, audīvit, sēnsitque occāsiōnem vēnisse ad persequendās filiū suī Palamēdis iniūriās. Itaque, tamquam auxilium eīs adferret, facem ārdentem eō locō extulit, quō saxa acūta et periculōsissimus erat locus. Illī hūmānitātis causā id factum ratī, nāvēs eō appulērunt. Quō factō, plūrimae eārum cōnfrāctae sunt, milītēsque plūrimī cum ducibus tempestāte obrutī, membraque eōrum ad saxa sunt illīsa. Sī quī autem ad lītus natāre potuērunt, ā Naupliō sunt interfectī.

BŪSĪRIS

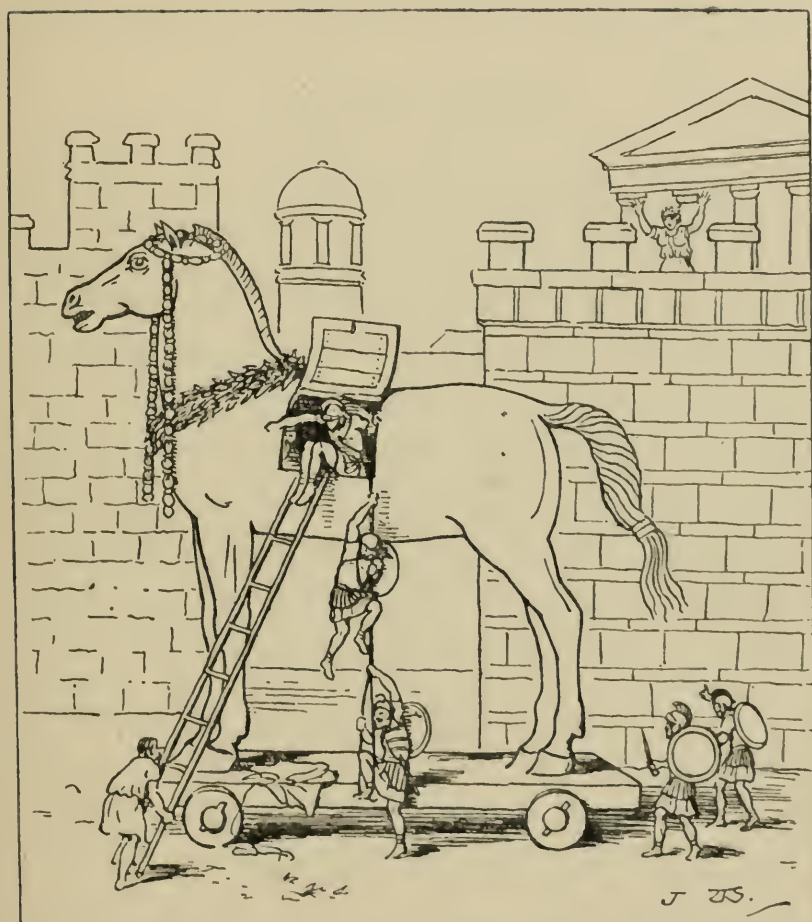
Būsīris, Neptūnī filius, rēx Aegyptī erat. Ōlim cum Aegyptus novem annōs siccitāte exāruisset, tanta orta est omnium sterilitās, ut Būsīris augurēs ex Graeciā convocāret. Hī Būsīridī mōnstrāvērunt, immolātō hospite, ventūrōs imbrēs. Quae cum rēx audīvisset, sī quī hospitēs ad suōs fīnēs vēnissent immolāre cōstituit. Herculēs quondam, ut accidit, iter ad Aegyptum fēcit, et quid facere solēret Būsīris certior est factus. Quibus audītīs, Herculēs sē passus est cum īnfulā ad āram addūcī. Cum tamen Būsīris deōs imprecārī incēpisset, Herculēs eum āc sacrōrum ministrōs clāvā suā interfēcit.

SATYRUS ET PAUPER

Satyrus quondam pauperem frīgore paene exanimātum in tugurium suum hospitio excēpit. Quem cum manibus animam inhālantem animadvertisset, rogāvit quō cōnsilio ita ageret. Cū pauper, “Hōc,” inquit, “faciō quō calidiōrēs fiant manūs.” Nōn ita multō post eundem animadvertit animam et pultī, quam eī dederat, inhālāre; cū statim, “Et quō,” inquit, “cōnsilio ita nunc agis?” Cū pauper, “Hōc,” inquit, “faciō quō frīgidior fiat puls.” Quibus audītis, satyrus pauperem forās eiēcit: sē enim nihil esse āctūrum cum eō quī adeō esset insānus ut omniū contrāria sē eōdem modō effectūrum putāret.

EQUUS TRŌIĀNUS

Cum Achīvī per decem annōs Trōiam capere nōn possent, Epēus monitū Minervae equum mīrae māgnitūdinis līgneum fēcit. In equō militēs sunt inclūsī, et in tergō haec verba scrīpta, *Danaī Minervae dōnō dant*. Quibus factīs, castra trānstulērunt Tenedum. Quod Trōiānī cum vīdissent, hostēs abiisse arbitrātī sunt. Priamus equum in arcem Minervae dūcī iūssit; et cum vātēs Cassandra hostēs inesse vōciferārētur, fidēs eī nōn est habita. Quem in arcem cum statuissent, et ipsī nocturnō lūsū āc vīnō fessī obdormiissent, Achīvī ex equō, ā Sinōne apertō, exiērunt, et, portārum cūstōdibus occīsīs, sociōs suōs, signō datō, recēpērunt, et Trōiā sunt potītī.



EQUUS TRŌIĀNUS.

PUER PROCĀX

Ōlim puer senem quemdam, quī iter faciēbat, iaciendīs lapidibus laccessīvit. Senex igitur cum, ut dēsisteret, frūstrā precātus esset, pecūniae aliquantulum eī dedit, dīxitque sē paenitēre quod plūs nōn habēret. Mōnstrāvit tamen dīvitiōrem quemdam viātōrem quī ā tergō appropinquābat, puerumque monuit ut, māiōris praemiī accipiendī causā, in eum quoque lapidēs inicerēt. Cūius praecepta secūtus, simul atque alter advēnit viātor, in eum quoque puer lapidēs iniēcit. Sed tantum āfuit ut dīves ille pecūniam salūtis causā praebēret, ut servōs suōs puerum ad magistrātum dūcere iubēret; māximāsque poenās puer dedit.

ARMA ACHILLIS

Hectore sepultō, cum Achillēs circā moenia Trōiānōrum vagārētur, āc dīceret sē solum Trōiam expūgnāsse, Apollō irātus Parin sē esse simulāns, tālum, quem volnerābilem habuisse dīcitur Achillēs, percussit, eumque occīdit. Achille occīsō et sepultūrae trāditō, Āiāx, quod frāter patruēlis ēius fuit, ā Danaīs postulāvit ut arma sibi Achillis trāderentur; quae ab Agamemnone abiūdicāta sunt, aliīsque data. Āiāx furōre affectus per īnsāniam pecora sua et sē ipsum volnerātum occīdit eō gladiō quem ab Hectore mūnerī accēpit, dum cum eō in aciē contendit.

THALĒS

Thalēs, vir Mīlēsius, ūnus erat ex septem sapientibus. Astrologiae praecipuē studēbat, et dum noctū ambulat sīdera semper suspiciēbat. Ōlim domō sīderum contemplan-
dōrum causā ēgrēssus caelum sīderibus intentus adeō cūriōsē suspiciēbat, ut in puteum, quem nōn animadverterat, prōnus inciderit. Cū cum auxilium miserē implōrāret, accurrit servus quīdam, quī simul ac quis in puteō esset āgnōvit, “Quā ratiōne,” inquit, “Ō Thalēs, quae in caelō sunt comprehēnsūrum tē arbitrāris, quī ea quae proxima atque ante pedēs sunt, vidēre nōn possīs?”

PYGMALIŌN

Pygmalion, sculptor sī quis alius illūstris, mulierum superbiā offēnsus caelebs permanēre statuit; quī, cum sīgnum virgināle ex ebore fēcisset, pulchritūdine ēius captus in summum incidit amōrem. Itaque ā deīs quaesīvit ut eī sīgno, cūius amōre exārsisset, anima īnfunderētur. Quī cum templō ēgrēssus domum pervēnisset, sē vōtī compotem esse factum repperit; namque in locō sīgnī virginem pulcherrimam invēnit, quam statim in mātrīmōnium dūxit.

SĪMIĪ QUĪ HOMINĒS SĒ ESSE SIMULĀVĒRUNT

Dīcitur rēx aliquis Aegyptius sīmiōs quondam docuisse saltāre Pyrrhicham, eāsque bēstiās, (facillimē autem hūmānās imitantur āctiōnēs) celeriter didicisse saltāre, purpureīs vestibus indūtās, persōnīsque circumdatās ; diū probātum spectāculum ; dōnec spectātor aliquis urbānus, quī nucēs sinū gereret, prōiēcerit eās in medium. Tum vērō sīmiū, vīsā rē, oblītī saltātiōnis, repente prō hominibus sīmiū, quod erant scīlicet, factī, lārvās contrīvēre, lacerātisque vestibus, dē fructibus invicem dēpūgnārunt—quod rīsuī fuit spectātōribus.

STĒLLIŌ

Cerēs cum filiam Proserpinam quaesītum, orbem terrārum peragrāset, aestū torrida ad casam cūiusdam anūs dēvēnit, petiitque ab eā ut sibi aquam ad sitim exstinguendam porrigeret. Quae cum eī pōtiōnem dedisset, et Cerēs avidius biberet, puer quīdam procāx aviditātem eīus in bibendō reprehendit. Cūius dea audāciā offēnsa partem pōtiōnis in eum effūdit, effēcitque ut maculōsum habēret ōs, et, quae modo bracchia, crūra gereret. Cauda aliīs additur membrīs, corpus in breviōrem fōrmam contrahitur. In stelliōnem puer est mūtātus, quī pōtiōne sparsus maculās in tergō ostendit.

PISCĀTOR

Piscātor quīdam, Glaucus nōmine, cum piscēs speciōsōs cēpisset, eōsque recentissimōs in urbem ferre vellet, in opācō quōdam locō marī proximō, dum et ipse requiēsceret et rētia siccārentur, sub recentissimam herbam exposuit. At piscēs herbārum vigōre sūcōque contāctī, recipērātō quem āmiserant spīritū, in profundum sē mersērunt. Nōn ita multō post Glaucus experrēctus, cum piscēs effūgissee invēnisset, vim quamdam dīvinam herbīs inesse ratus, ipse quoque nōn nūllās eārum avidē dēvorāvit. Unde accidit ut mente aliēnātus ex altō sē in mare praecipitāverit.

PHILĒMŌN ET BAUCIS

Ōlim Iūppiter et Mercurius, ut quālēs essent mortālēs invenīrent, in hominum figūrās versī, ad Phrygiam sē recēpērunt. Diū mendicōrum rītū vagābantur; ā nūllō tamen hospitio exceptī sunt. Tandem autem ā duōbus pauperibus, Philēmone et Baucide, hospitāliter sunt exceptī. Quōrum ut benīgnitātem remunerārentur casam eōrum in collem excelsiōrem sublātam in templum convertērunt, cui ipsōs pauperēs ut sacerdotēs praefēcērunt. Oppidum autem eōrum, quod cēterōs cīvēs inhospitālēs habuit, aquārum māgnitūdine obrutum stāgnū est factum.

ĪCARIUS

Cum Līber pater ad hominēs esset profectus, ut suōrum frūctuum suāvitātem atque iūcunditātem ostenderet, ab Īcariō māgnificentissimē hospitio acceptus est. Eī igitur ūtrem vīnī plēnum mūnerī dedit, imperāvitque ut in reliquās terrās propāgāret. Itaque Īcarius, plaustro onerātō, in terram Atticam ad pāstōrēs prōcēssit, ut vīnum dulce impertīret. Pāstōrēs autem cum immoderātius bibissent, ēbrii facti, concidērunt; quī Īcarium sibi malum medicāmentum dedisse ratī fūstibus eum interfēcērunt.

TANTALUS

Iūppiter cōsilia sua Tantalō concrēdere solitus erat, eumque ad epulās deōrum admittere; sed Tantalus ad hominēs reversus omnia renūtiāvit. Ob id dīcitur ad īferōs in lacum īfernū dēpositus ūsque ad medium corpus aquā dēmergī ac semper sitīre. Nam, cum aquae haustum sūmere vellet, aqua recēdēbat. Item pōma eī super caput pendēbant, quae cum edere volēbat, rāmī ventō mōtī semper recēdēbant. Nec nōn saxum super caput eius ingēns pendēbat, quod semper timēbat nē in sē caderet.

ALCĒSTIS

Admētus Pheraeōrum rēx Alcēstim habuit cōniugem, quī, cum gravissimē aegrōtāret, Apollinis miserātiōnem invocāvit. Cui respondit Apollō sē nihil in hōc eī posse praestāre, nisi quis dē propinquīs eīus sē prō



ALCĒSTIS AB HERCULE EX ĪNFERNĪS REDUCTA.

illō mortī suā sponte offerret. Quod uxor eīus libentī animō fēcit, et sē ipsam interēmit. Quod cum Herculēs intellēxisset, mulieris tantā fidēlitātē misericordiā commōtus, ad ĩnferōs dēscendit, et Cerberum trīcipitem sibi ad ōstium ĩnfernūm resistantem, triplici vīnctum catēnā, ab ōstiō abstrāxit. Quō modō Alcēstim ex ĩnfernīs redūxit.

PROCRŪSTĒS

Procrŭstēs Neptŭnī filius erat. Ad hunc hospes cum vēnisset, sī longior erat, minōre lectō prōpositō, reliquam corporis partem praecīdēbat. Sīn autem breviōre statūrā erat, lectō longiōre datō, tormentō eum extendēbat dōnec lectī longitūdinem aequāret. Herculēs tamen cum dē hominis crūdēlitāte certior esset factus, ut omnēs ā tālī pēste liberāret, iter ad eum fēcit. Procrŭstēs nihil malī suspicātus Herculem hospitiō excēpit, et, minōre lectō adhibitō, pedēs ēius, ut mōs, mutilātŭrus erat cum subitō vī superātus ab Hercule est interfectus.

MYRMIDONĒS

Aeacus, rēx Aegīnae, cum gravī pēstilentia plērōsque incolās āmīsisset, assiduīs precibus ab Iove impetrāvit ut quot formīcae in vastātā īnsulā appāruissent, tot versae in hominum faciēs dēsīderātam cīvium multitudinem explērent. Neque immerītō sī quī ex hūiusmodī animālibus crēverant, Myrmidonēs sunt appellātī. Formīcae enim Graecē *μύρμηκες* appellantur.

ŌTUS ET EPHIĀLTĒS

Ōtus et Ephiāltēs mīrā māgnitūdine dīcuntur fuisse. Hī novem digitōs singulīs mēnsibus crēscēbant. Itaque, cum essent annōrum novem, in caelum ascendere sunt cōnātī, quī aditum sibi in hunc modum faciēbant. Montem enim Ossam super Pēlion posuērunt, aliōsque montēs cōstruēbant. Quae cum fēcissent, Apollō, ob audāciam irātus, inter eōs cervam mīsīt, quam illī, furōre incēnsī, dum iaculīs interficere volunt, alter alterum interfēcērunt.

PHILOCTĒTĒS

Philoctētēs cum in īnsulā Lemnō esset, coluber pedem ēius percussit. At aliī Achīvī, cum ex volnere taetrum odōrem diūtius ferre nōn possent, in Lemnō eum cum sagittīs dīvīnīs, quās ob beneficium acceptum Herculēs eī dederat, relīquērunt. Posteā tamen, cum ōrāculō respōnsum esset sine Herculis sagittīs Trōiam capī nōn posse, Ulixēs et Diomēdēs explōrātōrēs ad eum vērērunt; cū persuāsērunt ut in grātiam redīret atque ad expūgnandam Trōiam sibi auxiliō esset.

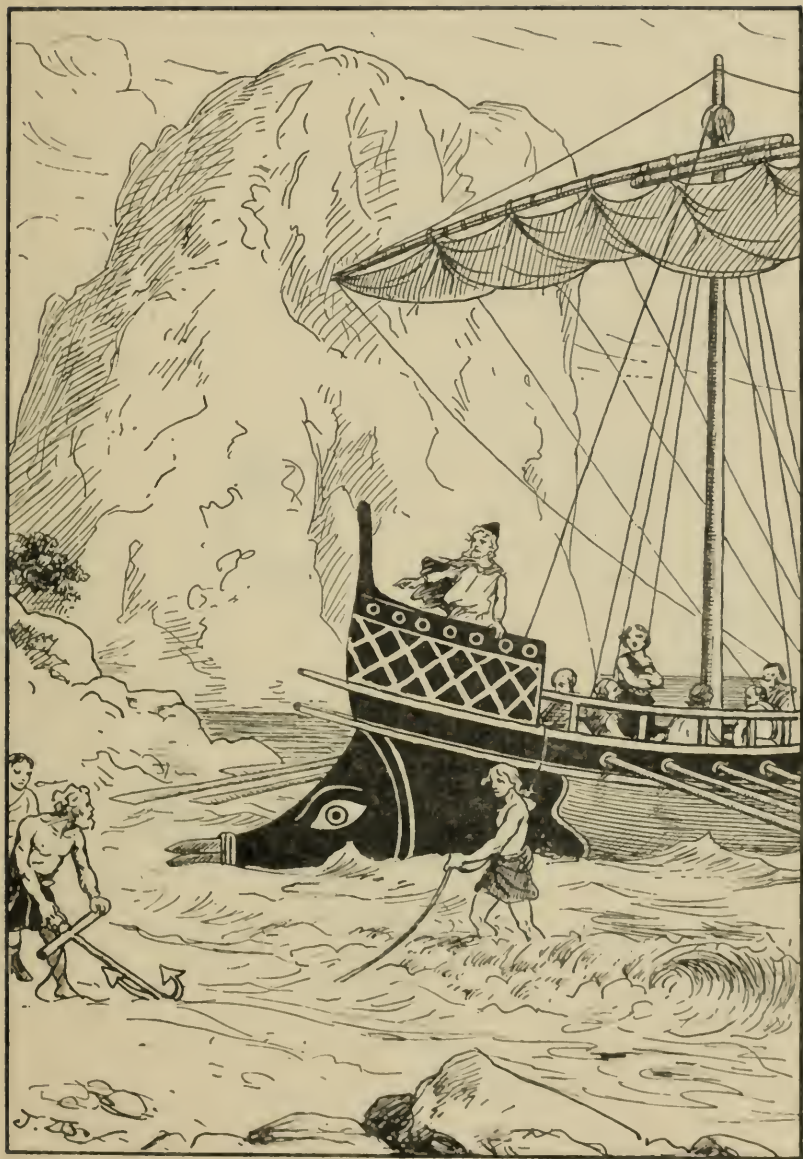
ULIXĒS

Agamemnōn et Menelāus, cum ad Trōiam oppūgnandam coniūrātōs ducēs colligerent, in īnsulam Ithacam ad Ulixem vērunt; cū respōsum ōrāculō erat, sī ad Trōiam iisset, post vīcēsimum annum, solum, sociīs perditīs, egentem domum esse reditūrum. Itaque cum scīret ad sē ducēs ventūrōs, īnsāniā simulātā, pīleum sūmpsit, et equum cum bove ad arātrum iūxit. Quem Menelāus, ut vīdit, simulāre sēnsit, et Telemachum fīlium ēius ē cūnīs sublātum arātrō eī subiēcīt et, “Dēpositā,” inquit, “simulātiōne, inter coniūrātōs venī.” Tunc Ulixēs fidem dedit sē ventūrum.

ULIXIS ERRĒRES

I

Ulixēs cum, Īliō captō, in patriam Ithacam redīret, tempestāte ad Lōtophagōs est dēlātus, quī lōtum edēbant, quae tantam suāvitātem omnibus praestābat, ut quī gustābant, oblīviōne captā, domum redīre nōllent. Ad eōs sociī duo ab Ulixē mīssī, cum herbam ab incolīs datam gustāssent, oblīviōne, ut fierī solēbat, obrutī, ad nāvēs nōn reversī sunt. Quōs cum Ulixēs diū frūstrā exspectāssent, cum aliīs sociīs, ut quid agerent illī invenīret, profectus est. Quibus inventīs, diū persuādere ut sēcum redīrent cōnātus est; dēnique arcessītis vīculīs, omnēs ad nāvem redūxit vīctōs.



ULIXĒS AD ĪNSULAM CYCLŪPUM NĀVEM APPULIT.

II

Inde profectī ad Cyclōpem Polyphēmum,
quī mediā fronte ūnum habēbat oculum et



POLYPHĒMUS ET ULIXĒS.

carne hūmānā vescēbātur, dēvēnērunt. Hūius
in spēluncam Ulixēs et socii eius īnciī intrā-

vērunt. At Polyphēmus, postquam pecus in spēluncam redēgit, mōlem saxeam ingentem ad iānuam opposuit, quā Ulixem cum sociīs inclūsit, quōrum nōnnūllōs coepit cōnsūmere. Ulixēs tamen, cum vidēret sē eī resistere nōn posse, vīnō, quod ā Marōne accēperat, eum ēbrium reddidit; cui, cum quid sibi nōmen esset rogāvisset, respondit sē Nēminem appellārī. Dēinde cum oculum eī truncō ārdentī exussisset, sociōs suōs ad pecora alligāvit, nē ā Polyphēmō, dum exeunt, caperentur, et ipse sē ad arietem. Quō modō tūtī ēvāsērunt. At Polyphēmus clāmōre suō cēterōs Cyclōpēs convocāvit, quibus interrogantibus quam ob rem ita vōciferārētur respondit Nēminem sē interficere. Itaque illī dērīdendī causā Polyphēmum hōc dīcere ratī eum neglēxērunt.

III

Inde ad Aeolum vērunt, cū ab Iove ventōrum cūstōdia fuit trādita. Is Ulixem hospitio liberāliter accēpit, follēsque ventōrum eī plēnōs mūnerī dedit. Socii vērō aurum et argentum inesse arbitrātī, Ulixē dormiente, follēs clam solvērunt; quibus solūtīs, ventī ēvolāvērunt. Unde accidit ut omnēs iterum ad Aeolum tempestāte sint dēlātī, quōs ille ē finibus suis ēiēcīt, quod deōs eīs esse infēnsōs putāvit.

III

Dēinde ad Cīrcēn, quae, pōtiōne datā, hominēs in ferās commūtābat, ēvāsērunt. Ad eam Ulixēs Eurylochum cum vīgintī duōbus sociīs mīsit, quōs illa in porcōs statim commūtāvit. Postea Ulixēs, cum sociōs quaesītum profectus esset, Mercuriō obviam iit, quī omnia

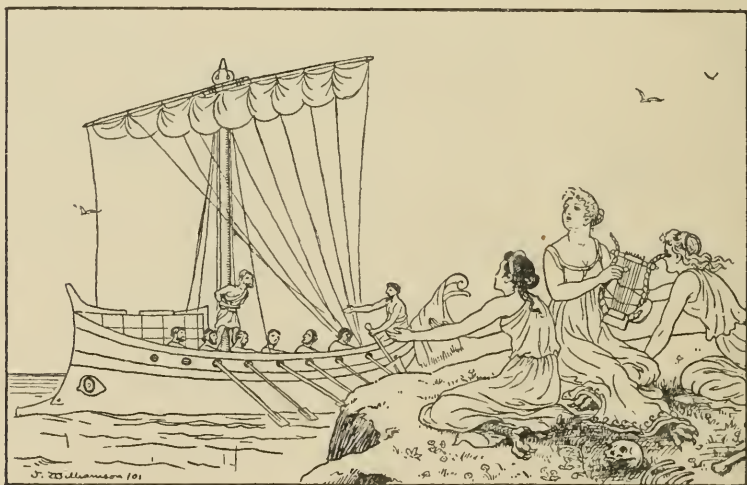


CIRCĒ ET COMITĒS ULIXIS.

eī exposuit et, remediō datō, quōmodo Cīrcēn dēcipere posset mōnstrāvit. Itaque, cum ad Cīrcēn vēnisset, pōculum ab eā accēpit, sed remedium Mercuriī monitū iniēcit, atque ēnse strīctō, minātus est sē Cīrcēn interfectūrum nisi sociōs sibi restitūisset; quae, fidē datā sē nihil tāle iterum commīssūram, sociōs Ulixis ad prīstinam fōrmam restituit.

V

Tum ad Sīrēnēs vēnit, quae partem
superiōrem corporis muliebrem habēbant,
immānem autem inferiōrem. Hārum fātum
fuit tamdiū vīvere, quamdiū eārum cantum



ULIXĒS ET SĪRĒNĒS.

mortālis audiēns nēmō praetervectus esset.
Ulixēs tamen ā Circē monitus, sociīs aurēs
cērā obtūrāvit, sēque ad mālum cōstringī
iūssit, et sic praetervectus est. Quō factō,
Sīrēnēs sē in undās praecipitāvērunt.

VI

Posteā Ulixēs ad īnsulam Siciliam, ubi Sōlis pecus erat sacrum, nāvem appulit. Hōc pecus Ulixēs ā Tīresiā monitus erat nē attingeret; sed socii eius, dum ipse dormit, nōn nūllōs bovēs interfēcērunt; quōs cum coquerent, carnēs ex aēnō dedērunt mūgītūs. Quō prōdigiō perterriti omnēs sēsē fugae mandāvērunt.

VII

Tandem Ulixēs post vīcēsimum annum, sociīs amīssīs, sōlus in patriam rediit. Statim ad casam Eumaeī, subulcī suī, sē contulit. Sed Eumaeus dominum suum nōn āgnōvit. Canis autem, quī Ulixem facile āgnōvisset, eī blandīrī incēpit. Quō factō, Ulixēs omnia Eumaeō exposuit, et quōmodo rēs ibi sē habērent quaesīvit. Cū Eumaeus, “Post profectiōnem tuam,” inquit, “cōfestim procī ad Pēnelopē in cōniugium petendam vērunt. Quōs hāc conditiōne Pēnelopē differēbat: *Cum tēlam texuerō, nūbam*. Noctū autem quae diē texuerat retexēbat; quō modō procōs semper differēbat.” Quibus audītis, Ulixēs, cōsiliō cum Eumaeō initō, procōs omnēs interfēcit.

VOLCĀNUS

Volcānus Iovī cēterisque deīs solia aurea suum cuique idōneum argenteāsque soleās, quās in officīnā suā ipse fabricātus est, dedit. Quibus dōnīs acceptīs, omnēs valdē gaudēbant; soleās pedibus quisque suās indūxit, et in soliō suō quisque cōsēdit. Iūnō tamen, cum sēdisset, sē ā soliō liberāre nōn potuit. Itaque Volcānus arcessītus est ut mātrem, quam dēligāverat, solveret; sed ille irātus quod dē caelō erat praecipitātus, sē mātrem nūllam habēre dīxit. Liber pater autem, cum eum ēbrium reddidisset, in concilium deōrum adductum, Iūnōnem liberāre coēgit.



DAEDALUS ET ICARUS.

DAEDALUS ET ĪCARUS

Daedalus cum iamdiū rēgem Mīnōem, ā quō in cūstōdiā tenēbātur, effugere vellet, pennās sibi et filiō Īcarō cērā aptāvit, quibus, ut volucrēs, ē rēgis fīnibus possent effugere. Hīs ad umerōs affixīs, Daedalus Īcarum monuit nē sōlī dum volat appropinquāret. Īcarus tamen, quī praeceptīs parentis obtemperāre nequīvit, altius Daedalō sē pennīs ērēxit. Pennae igitur, cērā sōlis radiīs liquefactā, ex umerīs dēcidērunt; ipse quoque Īcarus in īnsulam prōnus dēcidit, quae ab ēius nōmine Īcaria est appellāta. Daedalus autem, sepultō filiō, in Siciliam effūgit.

MYCILUS

Mycilō cuīdam, cum quiētī sē dedisset, Herculēs vīsus est appārēre atque eum ut patriam relinqueret monēre. Quae cum facere extimēsceret, quia lēx patriam dēserere atque in aliam trānsīre cīvitatē vetāret, rūsus ab eōdem admonitus est. Nōn sine timōre igitur penātēs suōs dēstituit, ideōque in iūdicium pūblicum est dēvocātus. Iūdicibus calculī albī ac nigrī datī sunt, ut ātrīs damnārent, absolverent candidīs. Namque ut dīcit Ovidius :—

Mōs erat antīquīs niveīs ātrisque lapillīs,
Hīs damnāre reōs, illis absolvere culpā.

Itaque Mycilus, cum nē capitis damnārētur timēret, Herculem invocāvit ut labōrantī sibi, quia ēius iūssīs obtemperāset, ferret auxilium. Cūius precēs nōn incassum sunt mīssae. Nam cum calculī mōre patriae ex urnā essent dēductī, omnēs appāruērunt in colōrem album conversī.

CŪR APUD FŪNUS TUBICINĒS ADHIBENTUR

Tyrrhēnus, Herculis fīlius, tubam prīmus hāc ratiōne invēnit: cum carne hūmānā comitēs ēius vescerentur, omnēs ēius regiōnis incolae ob crūdēlitātem eōrum diffūgērunt. Tunc ille, cum ex societāte suōrum discēssisset, conchā perforātā, omnēs, ut būcinātor, convocāvit, fidemque dedit sē nēminem postea ēsūrum, sed sī quis mortuus esset, sepultūrae datūrum. Et hodiē igitur Rōmānī, sī quis vītā dēcēssit, amīcōs convocant, et tubicinēs cantant, tēstandī grātiā eum neque venēnō neque ferrō interiisse.

CŪR SUPER HOSTIĀS MOLA SALSA SPARGITUR

Cerēs Triptoleum, alumnum suum, frūgēs docuit serere, quī cum sēvisset et sūs, quod sēverat, effōdisset, suem comprehendit, et ad āram Cereris, ut immolāret, addūxit. Prīmō tamen, ut dēmōstrāret eūr immolārētur sūs, frūgēs quās effōderat super caput ēius posuit, deinde mactāvit. Unde et apud nōs molam salsam super hostiās impōnendī mōs est ortus.

AUTOLYCUS

Autolycus Mercurī erat fīlius, cui pater
ōlim concēssit ut omnium fūrācissimus
esset, in fūrtō tamen numquam dēpre-
henderētur, sed ut quicquid subripuisset in
quaecumque vellet effigiem mūtāre posset,
ex albō in nigrum, vel ex nigrō in album. Is
Sīsyp̄hī pecus assiduē fūrābātur, nec ab eō
dēprehendī potuit. Tandem Sīsyp̄hus, quī
fūrtum eum sibi facere sentīret, quod illīus
pecoris augēbātur numerus, suus in diēs
minuēbātur, ut eum dēprehenderet in pecorum
ungulīs notam imposuit. Haec cum solitō
mōre fūrātus esset Autolycus, Sīsyp̄hus ad
eum vēnit, et pecora sua ex unguīs āgnita
domum redūxit.

ACHILLĒS

Thetis cum scīret Achillem fīlium suum, sī ad Trōiam expūgnandam iisset, peritūrum, eum in īnsulam Scȳrum rēgī Lycomēdī commendāvit. Quem ille inter virginēs fīliās, mūtātō nōmine, habitū fēmineō servābat. Achīvī autem cum intellēxissent ibi eum occultārī, ad rēgem Lycomēdem ōrātōrēs mīsērunt, quī rogārent ut Achillem adiūtōrem Danaīs mitteret. Rēx cum apud sē esse negāvisset, potestātem eīs fēcit, ut in rēgiā quaererent; quī cum intellegere nōn possent quis eārum esset Achillēs, hōc iniērunt cōnsilium. Ulixēs, mūneribus fēmineīs in rēgiae vestibulō expositīs, inter quae clipeus et hasta erant, subitō tubicinem iūssit canere, armōrumque crepitum et clāmōrem fierī. Quō audītō, Achillēs hostem adesse ratus, vestem muliebrem abscidit, clipeumque et hastam arripuit. Quō modō āgnitus est, operāsque suās Achīvīs prōmīsīt.

LĀOMEDŌN

Lāomedōn, cum Īlium conderet, Apollinem et Neptūnum ōrāvit ut operam sibi ad exstruendum mūrū darent. Quibus perfectīs, pactum aurum Lāomedōn negāvit. Neptūnus igitur, perfidiā rēgis offēnsus, in agrōs eius mare ita mīsīt ut omnēs fructūs obrueret; cētum quoque mīsīt quī Trōiam vexāret. Quam ob causam rēx ad Apollinem mīsīt cōnsultum. Apollō irātus ita respondit: si Hēsionē filia eius cētō trādita esset, finem pēstilentiae futūrum. Quā liberātā ab Hercule, rūsus in fraude cōgnitus est Lāomedōn; equōs enim, quōs ob salūtem virginis pactus erat, eī abnegāvit. Herculēs igitur irā incēnsus Īlium expūgnāvit.

TĪBIAE

Minerva ex osse tībiās prīma fēcit, quibus cum in convīviō deōrum cecinisset, ēiusque inflātās buccās deī omnēs irrīsissent, illa ad fontem sē contulit, faciem suam speculātūra, et, cum turpem adiūdicāssset buccārum inflātum, tībiās abiēcit et imprecāta est, ut quisquis eās sustulisset, gravī afficerētur suppliciō. Quibus repertīs Marsyās satyrus Apollinem dē cantibus in certāmen prōvocāvit. Midam rēgem sibi iūdicem dēligunt; quem Apollō, quod nōn rēctē iūdicāssset, asinī auribus dēprāvāvit. Marsyās, quod deō cēdendum nōn putāvisset, suspēnsus ac cute nūdātus est. Midās autem aurēs suās tōnsōrī tantum ostendit, affirmāvitque sē eum, sī dēfōrmitātem cēlāvisset, participem rēgnī suī factūrum. Itaque tōnsor aurēs abscīsās in dēfossā terrā operuit. Postea in eōdem locō calamus nātus est, unde pāstor quīdam sibi tībiam fēcit, quae cum percutiēbātur canēns, “Midās rēx,” inquit, “aurēs asinīnās habet.”

DEUCALIŌN ET PYRRHA

Iūppiter propter mortālium audāciam, quī sceleribus suīs etiam deōrum potentiam affectārent, orbem terrārum prōfūsīs imbribus dīluviō inundāvit. Et cum duo, Deucaliōn et Pyrrha, pietāte cēterōs mortālēs antecēssissent, et in Parnassum montem imbrium prōluviem effūgissent, Iūppiter hōs servāvit; sed omne genus hūmānum praeter hōs interiit. Hī tamen cum propter sōlitūdinem vīvere nōn possent, ab Iove petiērunt ut aut hominēs daret aut sē parī calamitāte afficeret. Iūppiter igitur novae generandae prōlis veniam dedit. Imperāvit enim ut lapidēs post tergum iacerent, ex quibus hominēs nāscerentur. Quibus factīs, omnēs ā Deucaliōne mīssī lapidēs in virōs vertēbantur, ā Pyrrhā autem, in fēminās.

ARACHNĒ

I

Arachnē, Lȳdia quaedam virgō, cūius māter studiō lānificiī fāmam quaesierat, cum māternā industriā cūnctās praecēssisset in opere faciendō, fēstīs quibusdam diēbus īnsolentius glōriābunda, quam mortālem decuit, ēlocūta est. Nam Minervam, ā quā docta fuerat, in certāmen prōvocāvit. Quae in anum versa, ut tantam āudāciam pūnirētur, ad eam vēnit. Quam cum in certāmine prōpositō vīdisset permanentem, in suam speciem reversa, opere prōpositō, in certāmen dēscendit; et singula, quae sequuntur, īnseruerunt tēlīs, prior Minerva, dehinc Arachnē.

II

Minerva incēpit. Itaque tēlae suae intexuit contentiōnem dē urbe Athēnārum inter sē Neptūnumque habitam ; quī lacū salsō in arce ēditō suam possessiōnem vindicābat : ipsa olīvā arbore ā sē inventā. Multās aliās variāsque rēs Minerva tēlae suae īnseruit āc finem operis suī explicuit. Arachnē autem ut vidērētur per opera respondisse contentiōnī, tēlae suae intexuit Iovem in taurum verum ob Eurōpae amōrem. Eundemque fēcit in aquilam multāsque aliās in fōrmās conversum. Sed cum omnia perfēcisset, ā deā compulsa est sē suspēdiō interficere. Sed propter studium quod ā deā accēperat, in arāneam versa est, ut operī inūtilī tōtam impenderet vītam.

Comae, nārēs et aurēs dēflūxērunt ; minimum factum est caput, tōtumque corpus parvum. In latere prō crūribus digitī exīlēs haerent, cētera pars est venter, dē quō stāmen remīttit, et, arānea facta, antīquās exercet tēlās.

CŪRĒTĒS

Iuppiter Sāturnī erat fīlius, quem pater interficere voluit, quod sciēbat sī quis sibi fīlius nātus esset, sē rēgnō prīvātūrum esse. Ab uxōre igitur petiit ut fīlium sibi trāderet. Illa autem lapidem incūnābulīs involūtum ostendit, quem Sāturnus statim dēvorāvit. Quō factō, māximō cruciātū affectus est; sed ut Iovem quaereret per terrās est profectus. Iūnō autem ut Sāturnum ēlūderet aliās adhibuit insidiās. Iovem in Crētā insulam dēlātum in cūnīs dē arbore suspendit ut neque caelō, neque terrā, neque marī invenīrētur. Praetereā, nē puerī vāgītus exaudīrētur, iuvenēs quōsdam convocāvit, quibus tympana aēnea et hastās dedit, iūssitque eōs circum arborem euntēs concrepāre. Hōs aliī Cūrētēs, Corybantēs aliī appellant.

MOERUS

In Siciliā Dionysius tyrannus crudelissimus cum esset, suosque cives cruciatibus conficeret, Moerus tyrannum interficere est conatus; quem satellites cum armatum deprehendissent ad regem perduxerunt, qui interrogatus se regem voluisse interficere respondit. Rex igitur morte eum affici iussit. Moerus autem petiit ut triduum sibi parceretur, dum sororem suam nuptiis collocaret; regi que custodiendum dedit Selinuntium, amicum suum et sodalem, qui sponderet se tertio die esse reditum. Itaque rex cum dixisset Selinuntium, nisi ad diem rediisset Moerus, eandam poenam passurum, eum ad sororem collocandam dimisit. Moerus tamen cum, collocata sorore, iam reverteretur, ad fluvium quemdam venit, qui, tempestate ac pluvis ortis, ita erat auctus ut neque transire neque transnatāre posset. Ad

rīpam igitur cōnsēdit et flēre incēpit nē amīcus
prō sē perīret. Intereā tyrannus cum hōrae
sex tertiū iam diēi essent, neque vēnisset
Moerus, Selīnuntium in crucem tollī iūssit;
cū Selīnuntius diem nōndum praeteriisse re-
spondit. Sed cum iam nōna adesset hōra,
iterum Dionȳsius eum ad crucem dūcī iūssit.
Quī cum ductus esset, vix tandem Moerus,
dēminūtō flūmine, quī carnificem erat cōn-
secūtus, dē longinquō clāmāns, “Dēsiste,
carnifex,” inquit, “adsum, quem spopondit.”
Quō nūntiatō, Dionȳsius ambōs in amīcitiam
recēpit, vītamque Moerō concēssit.

ARCHELĀUS

Archelāus rēgnō ā frātribus ēiectus in Macedoniam ad rēgem Cisseum exsul vēnit; quī, cum ā fīnitimīs oppūgnārētur, Archelāō rēgnum et filiam suam sē in mātirimōnium datūrum esse pollicētur, sī sē ab hoste tūtātus esset. Itaque Archelāus, cum hostēs ūnō proeliō fugāvisset, ab rēge prōmissa petiit. Ille tamen, cum amīcī pactiōnem dissuāsissent, Archelāum fidē fraudātum per dolum interficere cōstituit. Itaque foveam fierī iūssit, et multōs carbōnēs eī impositōs incendī, et super virgulta tenuia pōnī. Quibus factīs, rēgis quīdam servus omnia Archelāō patefēcit; quī, rē cōgnitā, sē cum rēge, arbitrīs sēmōtīs, sēcrētō velle colloquī dīxit. Quō aditū datō, rēgem abreptum in foveam suam coniēcit.

HARMODIUS ET ARISTOGĪTŌN

Harmodius, cum tyrannum Hipparchum interficere vellet, primō porcum occidit, et ad Aristogitonem amicum suum cum cruentō ense venit, cui dīxit sē mātrem interfēcisse; deinde, ut inveniret utrum fidēs eī habenda esset necne, orāvit ut sē celāret. Quī cum ab eō celārētur, Aristogitonem rogāvit ut prōgrederētur, rūmōrēsque, quī essent dē mātře, sibi renūntiāret. Ille prōgrēssus nullōs esse rūmōrēs renūntiāvit. Harmodius autem, quō magis fidem amīcī perīclitārētur, mendācium eīus increpāre incēpit. Unde vespere litem per iram ita contrāxērunt ut alter alterī māiōra obiceret; nec ideō Aristogitōn voluit obicere amicum suum mātrem interfēcisse. Quae cum Harmodius intellexeret, fidem amīcī expertus, sē porcum modo interfēcisse dīxit, tyrannum autem interficere velle. Orāvit praetereā ut sibi auxiliō esset. Cum tamen ad rēgem interficiendum vēnissent, ā satellitibus dēprehēnsī in rēgiam perdūcēbantur. Aristogitōn vērō effūgit, et Harmodius sōlus ad rēgem est perductus, quī, cum ille quis fuisset comes quaereret, nē amicum prōderet, linguam dentibus sibi praecidit eamque rēgis in faciem exspuit.

PALAMĒDĒS

Ulixēs, quod Palamēdis dolō erat dēceptus, in diēs māchinābātur quōmodo eum interficeret. Tandem, initō cōnsiliō, ad Agamemnonem mīlitem mīsīt quī dīceret castra eī movenda esse. Agamemnōn igitur castra movērī iūssit. Ulixēs autem māgnū pondus aurī, ubi tabernāculum Palamēdis fuerat, clam noctū obruit; epistolam quoque cōnscriptam Phrygī captivō ad Priamum perferendam dedit, mīlitemque suum priōrem mīsīt, quī eum nōn longē ā castrīs interficeret. Posterō diē, cum exercitus in castra redīret, mīles quīdam epistolam, quam Ulixēs scripserat, super cadāver Phrygis positam, invēnit, quam statim ad Agamemnonem attulit. In epistolā scripta sunt haec verba, *Palamēdī ā Priamō mīssa*, tantumque aurī eī pollicitus erat Priamus, quantum Ulixēs in tabernāculō obruerat, sī castra Agamemnonis, ut eī prōmīserat, prōdidisset. Itaque Palamēdēs ad rēgem est adductus, sed factum negāvit. Militēs autem ad tabernāculum eīus iērunt aurumque effōderunt. Quod Agamemnōn cum vīdisset, vērē factum esse crēdidit. Quō cōgnitō, Palamēdēs, dolō Ulixīs dēceptus, ab ūniversō exercitū innocēs est damnātus.

CŪRA

Cūra, dum fluvium quemdam trānsit, crētōsum lutum vīdit. Hōc diū contemplāta in hominis figūrā coepit fingere. Dum sēcum dēlīberat quidnam fēcisset, Iūppiter intervēnit, quem Cūra ōrāvit ut sīgnō spīritum daret. Hōc facile ab Iove impetrāvit; sed, cum nōmen suum eī indere vellet, Iūppiter prohibuit, suumque dīxit nōmen eī esse dandum. Dum dē nōmine Cūra et Iūppiter disceptant, accurrit et Tellūs, suumque nōmen eī impōnī dīxit oportēre, quandoquidem ē corpore suō facta esset figūra. Sāturnum iūdicem creāvērunt, quibus ille secus vidētur iūdicāsse:—*Tū, Iūppiter, quoniam spīritum dedistī, corpus recipitō: Cūra quoniam eum prīma fīnxit, quamdiū vīxerit, cūra eum teneat; sed quoniam dē nōmine eīus contrōversia est, Homō vocētur, quoniam ex humō vidētur esse factus.*

CLEOBIS ET BITŌN

Cleobis et Bitŏn filiī Cidippae, sacerdōtis Iūnōnis, erant, quae cum bovēs ad pāscua mīssī ad hōram, quā sacra dē mōre ad templum Iūnōnis dūcī dēbēbant, nōn appāruissent, māgnō terrōre affecta est; nam mōs erat ut sacerdos, nisi ad hōram sacra essent facta, interficerētur. Quae cum ita essent, Cleobis et Bitŏn, postquam sēsē sub iugum mīsērunt, ad fānum sacra et mātrem Cidippen in plaustro dūxērunt. Perāctō sacrificiō, Cidippē Iūnōnem est precāta, sī sacra ēius castē coluisset, sī filiī adversus eam piī fuissent, ut quidquid bonī mortālibus contingere posset, id filiīs suīs contingeret. Quibus fūsis precibus, plastrum et mātrem filiī domum redūxērunt; quō cum vēnissent, fessī somnō acquiēvērunt, neque iterum umquam sunt experrēctī. At Cidippē nihil mortālibus melius quam morī esse intellēxit.

POLYIDUS

Glaucus, Minōis filius, dum pilā lūdit in dōlium melle plēnum cecidit ; quem cum parentēs quaererent, Apollinem scīscitātī sunt dē puerō. Quibus Apollō ita respondit : Mōnstrum apud vōs nātum est, quod sī quis solverit, puerum vōbīs restituet. Minōs, sorte audītā, mōnstrum ā suīs coepit quaerere ; cui dīxērunt nātum esse vitulum, quī ter in diē colōrem mūtāret, prīmō album, secundō rubrum, deinde nigrum. Quō audītō, Minōs ad mōnstrum solvendum augurēs convocāvit. Quibus congregātīs, Polyidus mōnstrum arborī mōrō simile esse dēmōnstrāvit. “ Nam prīmō,” inquit, “ album est, deinde rubrum, et postquam mātūruit, nigrum.” Tunc Minōs eī, “ Ex Apollinis respōnsō,” inquit, “ filium mihi restituere dēbēs.” Deinde Polyidus dum

augurātur, noctuam super cellam vīnāriam sedentem, apēsque fugantem, vīdit ; et, auguriō acceptō, puerum mortuum dē dōliō ēdūxit. Cui Minōs, corpore inventō, “Nunc,” inquit, “spīritum restitue.” Quod Polyidus cum negāret posse fierī, Minōs iūssit eum in monumentō cum puerō, gladiō appositō, inclūdī. Quibus factīs, dracō repente ad corpus puerī prōcēssit, quem Polyidus, puerum ēsūrum aestimāns, gladiō occīdit. Alter tamen serpēns, cum prīmum occīsum vīdisset, ē sepulchrō prōgrēssus herbam attulit, cūius tātū spīritum priōrī restituit. Quibus vīsīs, Polyidus eādem herbā Īcarium perfricuit. Ambō deinde vōciferāre incēpērunt, dōnec Minōs monumentum aperīrī iūssit et fīlium incolumem recipērāvit.

ATALANTA

Schoeneus Atalantam filiā, virginem formōsissimā, habuit, quae virtūte suā cursū virōs omnēs superābat. Haec ā patre petiit ut sē virginem servāret. Itaque cum ā plūribus in cōniugium peteretur, pater eius certāmen procīs edīxit: Atalantam eius futūram cōniugem quī sē cursū pedum antecēssisset; victō autem necem statuit. Hūiusmodi enim erat certāmen: procī inermēs fugere dēbuērunt, Atalanta tamen cum tēlō īnsequī; quōs sī intrā terminum cōstitutum assecūta est tēlō interficiēbat, quōrum capita in stadiō affīgēbantur. Plērōsque cum superātōs occīdisset Atalanta, novissimum hospitio excēpit Hippomenē. Huic enim tria mālā aurea īnsignis fōrmāe Venus dederat, quae in cursū virginī prōiceret: futūrum enim ut cupiditāte eōrum tardāretur Atalanta, ea dum peteret. Quae omnia prōsperē ēvērunt. Hippomenēs enim dum fugit mālā aurea prōiēcit, quae ut caperet declīnāvit Atalanta; quō modō Hippomenēs victōriam est cōsecūtus.

X
ARĪŌN

Arīōn, citharoedus praeclārissimus, cum per cīvitātem artem suam illūstrāvisset, permāgnam sibi parāvit pecūniam. Quod cum famulī ēius intellēxissent, cum nautīs coniūrāvērunt ut eum interficerent. Cū Apollō per somnium vēnit, eumque monuit ut ōrnātū suō et corōnā amictus dēcantāret, et eīs sē trāderet, quī eī praesidiō vēnissent. Quem cum famulī et nautae interficere vellent, petiit ab eīs ut dēcantāre prius liceret. Cum autem citharae sonus et vōx ēius audīrentur, delphīnī circā nāvem vērunt. Quibus vīsīs, Arīōn sē in mare praecipitāvit, quem delphīnī sublātum Corinthum ad rēgem attulērunt. Quō cum perventum esset, delphīnus quī eum portāverat in lītore est exanimātus. Rēx igitur delphīnum sepelīrī iūssit, et eī monumentum fierī. Nōn ita multō post rēgī nūntiātum est nāvem, quā vectus esset Arīōn, Corinthum tempestāte esse dēlātā. Quibus audītīs, nautās ad sē perdūcī iūssit, quī, cum rēx dē Arīone ab eīs quaesīvisset, eum obiisse

respondērunt. Quibus rēx, “Crās,” inquit, “ad delphīnī monumentum iūrābitis.” Intereā eōs cūstōdīrī iūssit, et Arīonem monuit ut eō ōrnātū, quō sē in mare praecipitāvisset, in monumentō delphīnī māne dēlitēsceret.



ARĪON ET DELPHĪNUS.

Itaque, cum nautās ad monumentum adductōs rēx per delphīnī mānēs iūrāre Arīonem obiisse iūssisset, Arīōn ipse caput ē monumentō prōtulit. Itaque nautae stupefactī, quōmodo servātus esset, obmūtuērunt, quōs rēx iūssit ad delphīnī monumentum interficī.

HALCYONĒ

Cēyx, rēx Trāchīnius, prōdigiīs agitātus, Mīlētum ad ōrāculum Apollinis contendit, cōniugīque Halcyonae profectiōnem suam ob dēsīderium tardantī sē intrā alterum mēsem reditūrum affīrmāvit. Sed aliter āc spērāvit rēs ēvēnērunt; naufragiō enim, dum redit, vītā āmīsīt. Cūius adventum Halcyonē in diēs exspectāvit; et, cum gravissimō lūctū afficerētur, Iūnōnem assiduīs precibus fatīgābat ut marītum suum sibi incolumem redderet. Itaque Iūnō misericordiā commōta filium suum, ut omnia nārrāret, ad Halcyonēn mīsīt, quī per somnium eī appāruit, et marītum interiisse affīrmāvit. Illa igitur, excussō sopōre, lūmen īferri iūssīt. Deinde ad lītus ubi marītum dīmīserat dēcurrit, et, cum corpus apud proximum lītus flūctuantem perspexisset, sē in mare praecipitāvit. Ambō posteā in volucrēs quae ab Halcyonae nōmine *halcēdinēs* appellantur conversī sunt. Hae volucrēs hībernō tempore per septem diēs in mare nīdum pōnunt, pullōsque, quī cāsūs māiōrum suōrum dēplōrent, in lītore expōnunt.

ANAXIMENĒS

Anaximenēs rēgem Alexandrum hunc in modum dolō circumvēnit. Cum Lampsacēnī Persārum partibus studērent, Alexander irā praeter modum commōtus gravissima quaedam illis est minātus. Illī igitur, cum et uxōrēs et liberī et patria perīclitārentur, Anaximenem mīsērunt, quī supplicibus precibus calamitātem ab sēsē dēprecārētur. Alexander autem, cum cōgnōvisset quam ob rem adesset ille, per deōs iūrāvit sē contrāria illius precibus factūrum. Ad haec Anaximenēs, “Hanc,” inquit, “ā tē grātiā, Rēx, petō, ut uxōrēs et liberōs Lampsacēnōrum in servitūtem redigās, ut templa incendās, ut urbem solō aequēs.” Alexander vērō, cum hās precēs nūllā arte ēlūdere posset, quod iūrisiūrandī necessitāte cōnstrictus tenērētur, Lampsacēnīs invītus veniam dedit.

PENTHEUS

Pentheus monita Tiresiae auguris, ut, Liberō deō appropinquante, Thēbānī hederā redimītī prōcēderent āc sacra susciperent, contemptuī habuit. Suōs igitur hīs monitīs pārēre prohibuit, et famulīs imperāvit ut in cōspectum suum Līberum vīctum adtraherent. At Līber, ut rēgem vēsānum ēlūderet, in Acoetēn versus ad Tyrrhēnōs effūgit, ēosque rogāvit ut sē Naxum dēferrent. Ab hīs autem propter eximiam pulchritūdinem captus prō praedā nāvī est impositus; quī cum sē in aliam dūcī regiōnem intellēxisset, armamenta nāvis in ferās āc serpentēs convertit. Rēmōs in thyrsōs commūtāvit, vēla in pampinōs, rudentēs in hederam. Quō prōdigiō perterritī Tyrrhēnī in pelagus sē praecipitāvēre, quōs in delphīnōs et panthērās Līber mūtāvit. Post haec in montem Cithaerōnem dīgreditur, ubi Agāvēn, Pentheī mātrem, furōre aliēnātam impulit ut ipsius fīlium, quī sacra deī prōtrivisset, suā interimeret manū.

MŪCIUS

Mūcius, nōbilis Rōmānus, potestāte ā senātū acceptā, in castra Porsenae rēgis, quī Rōmānōs obsidēbat, sōlus intrāvit, eō animō ut rēgem occīderet. Sed cum rēgem cōgnōscere nōn posset, ūnum ex purpurātīs prō rēge occīdit. Propter quod comprehēnsus ad rēgem perductus est; quī cum extrēma illī supplicia comminārētur, Mūcius iniectam in foculum dextram sponte suā exussit, partim ut eō documentō doceret sē vel exquisitissima supplicia facile posse contemnere, partim ut poenam eam ā dextrā suā exigeret, quae satellitem purpurātum prō rēge occīdisset. Admīrātus igitur hominis fōrtitūdinem Porsena eum liberum dīmīsit. Cūius beneficiū nōmine, cum rēgī grātiās ille reddere vellet, indicāvit illī trecentōs iuvenēs similī modō in eum coniūrāsse. Quā rē territus Porsena, acceptīs obsidibus, bellum pāce mūtāvit.

X
PŶRAMUS ET THISBE

Pŷramus et Thisbē, quī urbem Babyloniam, quam Semīramis rēgīna mūrō cīnxerat, incolēbant, cum et aetāte et fōrmā pārēs essent atque in propinquō habitārent, per rīmam parietis collocūtī amōris initia inībant. Cōnstituērunt itaque mātūtīnō tempore ad monumentum Nīnī rēgis sub arborem mōrum convenīre. Et cum celerius sub lūcem Thisbē, occāsīōnem nacta, ad locum dēstinātum vēnisset, cōnspectū leaenae perterrita, abiectō amictū, in silvam refūgit. At fera ā recentī praedā cum ad fontem tumultō vīcīnum sitiēns dēcurreret, relictam vestem ōre cruentō lacerāvit. Cūius post discēssum Pŷramus, cum ad eundem locum vēnisset, et amictum sanguine aspersum invēnisset, Thisbēn ā ferā cōsumptam esse ratus, ferrō sē sub arbore interfēcīt. Deinde Thisbē, dēpositō metū, cum ad eundem fuisset reversa locum, sē causam mortis adulēscēntis exstitisse rata, nē diūtius dolōrī superesset, eōdem ferrō sē trāiēcīt.

ANCAEUS

Ancaeus, Neptūnī fīlius, agrīs colendīs studiōsissimus, cum vītēs in vīneā sereret, nimiō labōre servōs premēbat; ē quibus ūnus dominum frūctum ex eā vīneā umquam perceptūrum negāvit. Ancaeus vērō postquam mātūruērunt ūvae, laetus eās colligēbat, collēctāque vindēmiā, dum vīnum ē prēlō sibi haurīrī iubet, increpuit eum quī futūrum praedīxerat ut numquam ēius vīneae vīnum biberet. Cum ōrī calicem admōtūrus esset sermōnem illum in memoriam servō redēgit; cū servus, “ Multa,” inquit, “ inter calicem suprēmaque labra cadunt.” Dum haec aguntur, alter, ecce, famulus accurrēns quam māximum aprum vīneam ingrēssum vastāre nūntiāvit. Ancaeus igitur, abiectō pōculō, cum ad aprum interficiendum fēstīnāvisset, dentibus ēius lacerātus interiit.

OENOMAUUS

Oenomaus filiā habuit Hippodamīam virginem eximiae pulchritūdinis, quam nūllī ideō dabat in cōniugium, quod sibi ōrāculō respōnsum fuit ā generō nē interficerētur esse cavendum. Itaque, cum complūrēs eam in mātirimōnium peterent, certāmen cōstituit, sē eī datūrum, quī sēcum quadrīgīs certāset victorque exiisset, victus autem interficerētur. Oenomaus enim equōs Aquilōne vėlōciōrēs habuit. Multīs interfectīs, Pelops, Tantalī filius, novissimē advēnit, quī capita hūmāna super valvās affīxa vīdit. Eōrum igitur quī Hippodamīam in mātirimōnium petierant paenītēre eum coepit. Itaque Myrtilō, aurīgae Oenomaī, persuāsit, rēgnum dīmīdium eī pollicitus, ut sē adiuvāret. Fidē datā, Myrtilus currum equīs iūnxit, sed rotās nōn bene affīxit. Itaque, cursū incitātō, currum dēfectum Oenomaī equī distrāxērunt. Pelops cum Hippodamīā et Myrtilō domum victor rediit.

APELLĒS

Apellēs pīctor illūstris erat quī, perfectā operā, tabulam in pergulā trānseuntibus prōpōnere solēbat atque ipse post tabulam latēre, ut vitia quae notārentur auscultāret. Volgus enim dīligentiōrem iūdicem quam sē ipsum esse dīctitābat. Feruntque eum ā sūtōre quondam reprehēnsū quod in crepidā pauciōrēs fēcisset ānsās. Apellēs igitur, cum domum esset reversus, crepidam male pīctam ēmendāvit, posterōque diē eandem tabulam ita ēmendātam eādē in pergulā prōposuit. Mox īdem ille advēnit sūtor, quī, cum quod antea reprehenderat iam ēmendātum esse vīdisset, superbiā ēlātus crūs quoque cavillārī incēpit. Quae cum audīret Apellēs caput subitō indīgnātus suprā tabulam ērēxit, et, “Heus tū,” inquit, “quī sūtor modo es, cavē nē suprā crepidam iūdicēs.” Unde fit prōverbium, *Nē sūtor suprā crepidam.*

ACHILLĒS ET HECTŌR

Agamemnōn Brīsēidam, ex Moesiā captivam, quam Achillēs cēperat, propter fōrmæ dignitātem ab Achille abdūxit. Quam ob rem Achillēs irā incēnsus in proelium nōn prōdībat, sed citharā in tabernāculō suō sē exercēbat. Sed cum Argīvī ab Hectore fugārentur, Achillēs obiūrgātus ā Patroclō arma sua eī trādīdit, quibus ille Trōiānōs fugāvit; putāvērunt enim Achillem esse. Postea ipse Patroclus ab Hectore est interfectus, armisque spoliātus. Achillēs igitur cum Agamemnone in grātiam rediit, contrāque Hectorem inermis prōdībat, cum māter eius Thetis ā Volcānō arma petiit. Quibus ille Hectorem occīdit, adstrīctumque ad currum circā mūrōs urbis trāxit; quem sepeliendum cum patrī Priamō nōllet dare, Priamus Iovis iūssū, duce Mercūriō, in castra Danaōrum vēnit, et filiī corpus aurō redemptum accēpit, sepultūraeque trādīdit.

VENERATIO ERGĀ SENIŌRĒS

Athēnīs quīdam prōvectae aetātis, cum lūdōs spectātum in theātrum sērō vēnisset, sēdem vacuam invenīre nōn poterat. Quae cum vidērent nōnnūllī, digitīs sīgnāvērunt sē suās sēdēs, sī modo sibi appropinquāvisset, eī esse concēssūrōs. Senex igitur nunc ad hōs, nunc ad illōs, appropinquāvit; sed omnēs simul atque advēnit ille, lūdbriī causā ōrdinēs suōs ita stīpāvērunt ut senex exclūsus spectātōribus rīsuī esset. Tandem autem ad Lacedaemoniōrum lēgātōs forte pervēnit, quī, misericordiā commōtī, et cānōs ēius et aetātem venerātī, omnēs assurrēxērunt, sēdemque eī inter ipsōs honōrātissimō locō dedērunt. Quod ubi fierī spectātōrēs adspexērunt, pudōre cōnfectī, māximō plausū aliēnae urbis ergā senēs venerātiōnem comprobāvērunt; quibus senex, “Athēniēnsēs vērō,” inquit, “quid sit rēctum, satis sciunt; Lacedaemoniī autem faciunt.”

PRŌTESILĀUS UXORQUE ĒIUS LĀODAMĪA

Achīvīs ōrāculō est respōnsum, quī prīmus litora Trōiānōrum attigisset peritūrum. Cum Achīvī classēs applicuissent, cēterīs cūctantibus, Prōtesilāus prīmus ē nāvī prōsiluit, quī ab Hectore cōnfestim est interfectus. Cūius uxor, Lāodamīa, āmissō cōniuge, flētum et dolōrem patī nōn potuit. Itaque simulācrum Prōtesilāo cōniugī simile fēcit, quod in thalamīs positum colere coepit. Quod cum famulus quīdam, quī mātūtīnō tempore pōma eī ad sacrificium attulerat, per rīmam adspexisset, vīdissetque eam simulācrum amplectantem atque ōsculantem, omnia Acastō patrī nūntiāvit. Quī cum vēnisset, invidiā commōtus, nē diūtius torquerētur, iūssit sīgnum et sacra, pyrā factā, combūrī. Lāodamīa autem, cum dolōrem diūtius sustinēre nōn posset, sē in rogam immisit atque ūsta est.

DĒ ASINĪ UMBRĀ

Dēmosthenēs ōrātor, cum capitis reum in iūdicīō dēfendendum suscēpisset, neque auscultārent iūdicēs, ex imprōvisō clāmāns, “Lepidam,” inquit, “audīte nārrātiōnem: Adulēscēns aliquando Athēnīs Megaram profectūrus asinum condūxit. Merīdiē vērō, ārdente sōle, onus dēposuit, asinīque umbram ipse subiit. Rēiectus autem ab agāsōne vim contrā parat, et asinī etiam umbram sē condūxisse ait. Quae cum negāret agāsō, et asinum dumtaxat conductum affīrmāret, ambō in iūs eunt.” Hīs dictīs, ē cōtiōne dēscendit Dēmosthenēs. Retinentibus autem eum iūdicibus atque ut nārrātiōnem perficeret flāgitantibus, cum suggestum iterum cōnscendisset, “Dē asinī,” inquit, “umbrā libet, Ō Athēniēnsēs, audīre; virī tamen dē vitā perīclitantis causam auscultāre recūsātis?”

TĒLEPHUS

Tēlephus ab Achille hastā in pūgnā percussus est. Ex quō volnere cum in diēs māiōre cruciātū angerētur, sortem ab Apolline petiit ; cui respōnsum est nēminem eī medērī posse nisi eādem hastā quā volnerātus esset. Quō audītō, Tēlephus ad rēgem Agamemnonem vēnit, et monitū Clytaemnēstrae Orestem infantem dē cūnābulīs rapuit, minitātus sē eum occīsūrum, nisi Achīvī sibi medērī vellent. Achīvī autem, quod ōrāculō respōnsum erat sine Tēlephō duce Trōiam capī nōn posse, facile cum eō in grātiam rediērunt, et ab Achille petiērunt ut eum sānāret. Quibus Achillēs respondit sē artem medicam nōn nōsse. Tunc Ulixēs, “Nōn tē,” inquit, “dīcit Apollō, sed auctōrem volneris hastam nōminat.” Hāc igitur Achīvī Tēlephum perfricuērunt et sānāvērunt ; quāpropter cum eīs ad Trōiam expūgnandam profectus est.

CHĪLŌ

Lacedaemonium Chīlōnem scrīptum est in librīs eōrum quī vītās rēsque gestās clārōrum hominum memoriae mandāvērunt, cum diē vītae suae postrēmō imminēret mors, circumstantēs amīcōs sīc allocūtum: “Dicta mea,” inquit, “factaque in aetāte longā plēraque fuisse nōn paenitenda, forsitan vōs etiam sciātis. Ego certē in hōc quidem tempore nōn fallō mē, nihil esse quicquam commīssum ā mē cūius memoria rei aliquid pariat aegritūdinis; nisi profectō illud ūnum sit, quod rēctēne an perperam fēcerim, nōndum mihi plānē liquet.” Flāgitantibus amīcīs ut quid rei esset nārrāret, hunc in modum perrēxit Chīlō: “Dē amīcī capitē,” inquit, “iūdex cum duōbus aliīs fuī. Lēx ita fuit, ut hominem condemnārī necesse esset. Aut amīcus igitur rei capitālis erat damnandus, aut lēgī adhibenda fuit fraus. Multa cum animō meō dē cāsū tam ancipitī cōnsultantī optimum vīsum est id quod fēcī. Sed nesciō an rē vērā mē honestē gesserim.” Cum amīcī quid ēgisset interrogārent, “Ipse,” inquit, “tacitus ad condemnandum sententiam tulī; aliīs, quī simul iūdicārent, ut absolverent, persuāsī.”

MELEÄGER

Meleäger Althaeae filius erat, quī cum nātus esset, subitō in rēgiā appāruērunt Parcae, Clōthō, Lachesis, Ātropos, quae Meleāgrō fāta ita cecinērunt. Clōthō dīxit eum generōsum futūrum, Lachesis fortem. Ātropos taedam ārdentem in focō adspexit, et, “Tamdiū,” inquit, “hīc vīvet quamdiū haec taeda cōn-sūmpta nōn fuerit.” Hanc igitur Althaea in arcā clausam dīligenter servāvit. Multīs praeteritīs annīs, Diāna irā incēnsa, quod sacra annua eī nōn facta erant, aprum mīrā māgnitūdine, quī agrōs vastāret, mīsīt; quem Meleäger cum dēlēctīs Graeciae iuvenibus interfēcīt, pellemque eius Atalantae virginī, quam dīligēbat, ob virtūtem dōnāvit. Hanc pellem Althaeae frātrēs, avunculī Meleāgrī, eī ēripere voluērunt. Quae cum Meleāgrī fidem implōrāsset, ille intervēnit, et amorē cōgnātiōnī antepositō, avunculōs occīdit suōs. Quae cum Althaea mātēr audīvisset, fīlium suum tantum facinus esse ausum, Parcārum praeceptī memor taedam ex arcā prōlātā in ignem iēcīt. Ita dum frātrēs ulcīscī volt, fīlium interfēcīt.

POLYCRATĒS

Polycratēs tyrannus, quī in Samō īnsulā rēgnāvit, opibus et fēlicitāte celeber fuit. Nihil enim eī in vītā adversī umquam contigit. Ānulum habuisse dīcitur incrēdibilis pretiī sibi que cārissimum, quem, ut nimis sibi prōsperam fortūnam aliquā adversitāte temperāret, in mare abiciendum statuit. Nāvem igitur cōnscendit atque in altum prōvehī iūssit. Postquam ab īnsulā procul prōcēssit, īnspectantibus eīs, quī ūnā nāvigābant, ānulum dē digitō detrāctum in pelagus abiēcit.

Tribus post diēbus piscātor quīdam captum ā sē piscem grandem sānē ac pulchrum, putāvit dīgnum quō Polycratem dōnāret; eum ad forēs cum attulisset, dīxit sē in cōnspectum Polycratis velle īre. Ā iānitōre admīssus, “Ō rēx,” inquit, “hunc ego quem cēpī piscem, in forum mihi ferendum esse nōn iūdicāvī, sed tē tuāque potentiā dīgnum. Eum igitur adferō tibi, dōnōque.” Polycratēs piscem ministrīs dedit, quī, cum alvum aperuissent, ānulum ibi latentem invēnērunt.

PROMĒTHEUS

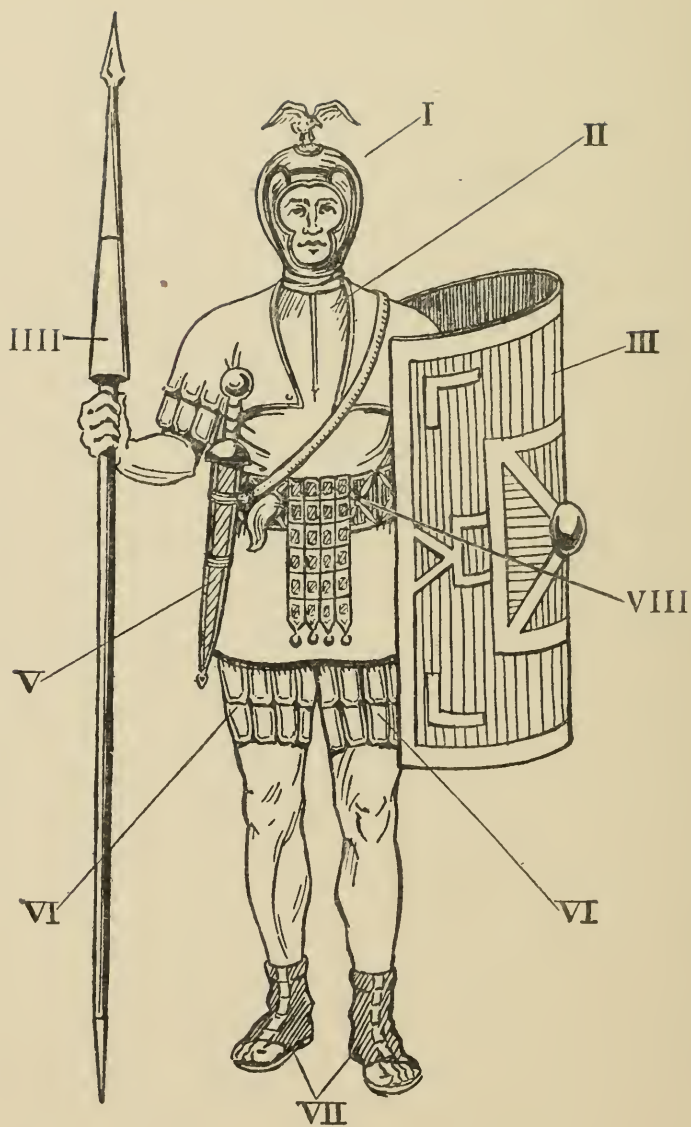
Promētheus prīmus hominēs ex lutō fīnixit;
postea Iovis iūssū mulieris quoque effigiem



PROMĒTHEUS ET AQUILA.

fēcit, cui Minerva animam dedit, cēterique deī
alius aliud dōnum dedērunt. Hominēs multa

saecula sine oppidīs lēgibusve vītā exēgērunt
ūnā linguā loquentēs sub imperiō Iovis. Sed,
postquam Mercurius aliīs linguīs sermōnēs
īnstituit, discordia inter mortālēs esse coepit,
quod Iovī placitum nōn est. Itaque hominēs
in nātiōnēs distribuit. Sed mox īgnem ab
immortālibus petere incipiēbant. Hunc cum
Iūppiter dare nōllet, Promētheus in ferulā
dētulit in terrās, hominibusque mōnstrāvit
quōmodo cinere obrutum servāre possent. Quā-
propter Mercurius Iovis iūssū eum in monte
Caucasō clāvīs ferreīs ad saxum dēligāvit;
aquilam quoque apposuit quae cor ēius dē-
vorāret. Quantum aquila diē ēderat, tantum
nocte cor crēscēbat. Hanc aquilam post trī-
gintā annōs Herculēs interfēcit, Promētheumque
liberāvit.



MILES.

I. Galea.
V. Gladius.

II. Lōrica.
VI. Brācae.

III. Scūtum.
VII Caligae.

III. Pilum.
VIII. Balteus

INDEX VERBŌRUM

Fīnxī puerōs iam didicisse haec verba : prōnōmina, prōnōminālia, praepositīōnēs, cōniūnctiōnēs, numerālia omnia.

NŌMINA.

Aestās, actās, ager, amīcus, animal, animus, annus, aqua, arbor, auxilium, avis, bōs, caelum, canis, caput, carmen, cāsus, causa, cēna, color, comes, corpus, cūra, cūstōs, dēns, diēs, dominus, domus, dōnum, dux, equus, fābula, figūra, fīnis, flūmen, frāter, frūx, fuga, gaudium, genus, grātia, herba, homō, hōra, iānuā, ignis, imperātor, ira, iter, iūdex, iuvenis, lapis, liber, littera, locus, magister, manus, mare, māter, mēnsa, metallum, modus, mora, morbus, mors, mūrus, nāsus, negōtium, nōmen, nox, nummus, oculus, officium, opus, ōrdō, ōs (ōris), os (ossis), pānis, pars, pater, pectus, pecūnia, pellis, pēs, poēta, pōns, puer, rēs, rēx, rūs, sella, senex, sēnsus, servus, sōl, sonus, soror, spatium, speciēs, tabula, tempus, terra, timor, turba, umerus, unda, urbs, uxor, verbum, via, vir, virtūs, vīs, virēs, volnus, vōx.

VERBA.

Accipiō, adsum, afficiō, agō, ambulō, aperiō, ascendō, attinēre ad, audiō, bibō, cadō, caedō, capiō, cēdō, cingō, claudō, cōgō, cōnor, cōnsentiō, crēdō, crēscō, cūrō, currō, decet, dēcipiō, decorō, dēfendō, dēscendō, dēsistō, discō, doceō, doleō, dō, dūcō, edō, efficiō, emō, eō, faciō, ferō, fiō, fleō, fluō, frangō, fruor, fugiō, gaudeō, habeō, habitō, haereō, iaceō, iaciō, impōnō, incipiō, indūcō, induō, insum, intellegō, iubeō, iungō, laudō, legō, liberō, licet, loquor, lūdō, maneō, memini, mīsceō, mīttō, mōnstrō, morior, moveō, nārrō, nāscor, nesciō, noceō, numerō, oportet, ōrnō, ōrō, pāreō, parō, pendō, perdō, persuādeō, petō, placeō, pōnō, poseō, possum, praebeō, premō, proficīscor, pūgnō, pulsō, putō, quatiō,

rapiō, recitō, reddō, redeō, regō, relinquo, reperiō, respondeō, rīdeō, rogō, scribō, secō, sedeō, significō, sinō, soleō, spectō, spirō, stō, surgō, taceō, taedet, tangō, tegō, tendō, teneō, timeō, tollō, trahō, ūtor, vehō, vēndō, veniō, vertō, videō, vineō, vivō, vocō, volō (velle).

ADIECTĪVA.

Ācer, aptus, bonus, calidus, certus, clārus, contrārius, crūdēlis, dignus, dives, dubius, dulcis, facilis, fessus, grātus, gravis, honestus, humilis, inānis, insānus, irātus, iustus, lātus, levis, longus, māgnus, malus, medius, mīrus, miser, mollis, multus, niger, nōbilis, novus, parvus, plēnus, praesēns, pūblicus, pulcher, pūrus, rēctus, Rōmānus, ruber, sacer, saevus, sānus, sērus, similis, stultus, summus, tacitus, tālis, tūtus, validus, varius, vērus.

ADVERBIA.

Anteā, bene, breviter, celeriter, certē, cūr, deinde, diligenter, diū, ferē, fortāsse, forte, herī, igitur, interdum, intus, ita, iterum, longē, male, māne, nimis, nunc, nunquam, ōlim, omninō, paene, plērumque, posteā, repente, retrō, saepe, semper, sērō, tandem, ūsque, valdē, vix.

abdūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductum ;
contrārium quam *addūcō*.

abeō, -īre, -ivī (-iī), -itum ; ex
hōc locō in alium eō.

abhorreō, -ēre ; ab aliquā rē
abhorreō sī horribilis mihi
vidētur esse.

abiciō, -ere, -iēcī, -iectum ; ā
mē iaciō.

abigō, -ere, -ēgī, -āctum ; ex
aliquō locō in alium agō ;
dēpellō.

abiūdicō, -āre ; iūdicō habitō
aliquid alii dō.

abnegō, -āre ; negō, recūsō.

abōminō, -āre ; ōdī ; nōn amō.

abripiō, -ere, -ripuī, -reptum ;
ab aliquō rapiō.

abrupō, -ere, -rūpī, -ruptum ;
dirumpō.

abscidō, -ere, -cidī, -cīsum ; ab
aliquā rē secō.

abscindō, -ere, -cidī, -cīsum ;
āvellō, abripiō.

absolvō, -ere, -solvī, -solūtum ;
solvō ; liberō ; contrārium
quam *damnō* ; *forēs absolvō*
est *forēs aperiō*.

abstinentia, -ae (*f.*) ; nōmen
est ā verbō *abstinēre* ductum.

abstineō, -ēre, -tinuī, -tentum ;
ā cibō mē abstineō sī nōn
edō.

abstrahō, -ere, -trāxī, -tractum ;
ab aliquō trahō ; auferō.

absum, -esse, āfuī ; contrārium
quam *adsum* ; nōn multum
abest quān significat *paene*.

accidō, -ere, accidī ; id accidit
quod cāsū, vel forte, fit.

accommodō, -āre; aptum vel idōneum alicui faciō.

accumbō, -ere, -cubui, -cubitum; iaceō; apud aliquid recumbō.

accurrō, -ere, accurri, accursum; ad aliquem locum currō.

accūsō, -āre; apud iūdicēs aliquem scelus admisisse dicō. Si quis, "Hominem," inquit, "interfecisti," mē ut sīcārium accūsāt.

Achivī, -ōrum; Graeci.

aciēs, -ēi (*f.*); ōrdō militum dum in pūgnā pūgnant.

acquiēscō, -ere, -quiēvi, -quiētum; quiescere incipiō.

actiō, -ōnis (*f.*); id quod agō, vel faciō, est actiō. Nōmen est *actiō*, verbum *agō*.

acuō, -ere, -ui, -ūtum; aliquid acūtum reddō vel faciō.

acūtus, -a, -um; id est acūtum quō aliquid facile possumus secāre.

addō, -ere, -didi, -ditum; si duās rēs tibi dō deinde trēs aliās dō, trēs addō.

adducō, -ere, -dūxi, -ductum; dūcō ad; *forēs adducō* est *forēs claudō*.

adeō; ita.

adferō, -ferre, attulī, allātum; ferō ad; mēcum portō.

adhibeō, -ēre; habeō, mōnstrō, praestō.

adhūc; i.e. ad hūc; ad hōc temporis.

adipiscor, -i, adeptus sum; capiō, potior.

aditus, -ūs (*m.*), nōmen est, verbum est *adeō*.

adiudicō, -āre; iūdicō, cēnseō.

adiutor, -ōris (*m.*); is quī aliquem adiuvat.

adiuvō, -āre, -iūvi, -iūtum; auxilium dō.

admīror, -ārī; id quod mirābile est admīror.

admisceō, -ēre, -scui, -xtum; aliquid cum aliā rē misceō.

admittō, -ere, -misi, -missum; intrāre sinō; *facinus admittō* est *facinus faciō*.

admoneō, -ēre; moneō.

admoveō, -ēre, -mōvi, -mōtum; moveō ad.

adolēscō, -ere, -ēvi, -ultum; crēscō.

adportō, -āre; portō ad.

adstringō, -ere, -strinxī, -strictum; vinciō, alligō.

adtrahō, -ere, -trāxi, -tractum; trahō ad.

adulēscēns, -entis (*m. f.*); aut puer aut puella adhūc crēscēns. Est *infāns*, *puer*, *adulēscēns*, *iūvenis*, *homō adultus*.

adulēscēntia, -ae (*f.*); aetās adulēscēntis.

aduncus, -a, -um; uncō similis.

advena, -ae (*m. f.*); aut homō quī advenit, aut fēmina.

adveniō, -ire, -vēni, -ventum; veniō ad.

adventus, -ūs (*m.*); nōmen est, verbum est *adveniō*.

adversārius, -ī (*m.*); is quī contrā mē contendit.

adversitās, -ātis (*f.*); mala fortūna.

adversum, -ī (*n.*); malum.

adversus, -a, -um; id est adversum quod contrā nōs contendit.

aedificium, -ī (*n.*); id quod aedificāmus.

aedificō, -āre; faciō; domōs aedificāmus.

aedilis, -is (*m.*); magistrātus quidam.

aeger, -gra, -grum; nōn validus; is quī nōn valet est aeger, malā valētūdine ūtitur.

aegrē; nōn facile.

aegritūdō, -inis (*f.*); dolor.

aegrōtō, -āre; aeger sum; nōn valeō.

Aegyptus, -ī (*f.*); pars septentrionālis Āfricae per quam Nilus flūmen fluit.

aēneus, -a, -um; id est aēneum quod ex aere factum est.

aēnum, -ī (*n.*); māgnū vās quod super ignem suspendimus in quō aliquid coquāmus.

aequālis, -e; duo + duo aequālēs sunt numerō quattuor.

aequē; adverbium est, adiectivum est *aequus*.

aequō, -āre; aequus aliī fiō. Duo et trēs aequant quīnque.

aequus, -a, -um; aequālis; iustus. *Aequō animō* = *sine perturbātiōne*.

āēr, āēris (*m.*); āēra spirāmus et respirāmus; sine āēre vivere nōn possumus.

aerumna, -ae (*f.*); dolor.

aes, aeris (*n.*); metallum quoddam ex quō nummōs nōn māgnī pretiī, nec nōn arma, facimus.

aestimō, -āre; putō; aliquā rē dignum esse putō.

aestivus, -a, -um; ad aestātem attinēns.

aestus, -ūs (*m.*); calor.

affectō, -āre; adipisci cōnor.

affigō, -ere, -fixi, -fixum; aliquid aliī rei iungō.

affirmō, -āre; dicō.

agāsō, -ōnis (*m.*); cūstōs equōrum vel asinōrum.

aggredior, -ī, -grēssus sum; incipiō cōnārī; impetum faciō in, contrā aliquem currō.

agitātor, -ōris (*m.*); is quī equōs dirigit.

agitō, -āre; quatiō; perturbō.

āgnōscō, -ere, -nōvī, -nitum; quis vel quālis sit aliquis intellegō.

agō, -ere, ēgī, āctum; faciō; aliquem abire cōgō. *Id agō* = *operam dō*.

agrestis, -e; is est agrestis quī in agrīs vivit; nōn domesticus.

agricola, -ae (*m.*); is quī agrōs colit.

aiō; dicō *ita*.

aliās; aliō tempore.

aliēnātus, -a, -um; mūtātus.

Mente aliēnātus = *insānus*.

Tālēs hominēs in locō quōdam tūtō, cui nōmen asylum, cūstōdimus.

aliēnus, -a, -um; ad aliōs attinēns.

aliquantulum; nōn multum.

aliter; aliō modō.

alligō, -āre; vinciō.

alloquor, -ī, -locūtus sum; loquor cum aliquō.

altē; adverbium ab adiectivō *altus* ductum. *Is altē dormit* quem vix excitāre possumus.

altercor, -ārī; verbis contrā aliquem contendō.

altitūdō, -inis (*f.*); nōmen est; adiectivum est *altus*.

altus, -a, -um; contrārium quam *humilis*.

alumnus, -ī (*m.*); infāns quem nūtrix cūrat.

alvus, -ī (*f.*); venter.

amātor, -ōris (*m.*); is quī amat.

amiculō, -īre, -icū vel -ixī,
-ictum; vestēs induō.

amicitia, -ae (f.); id quod
inter amicōs est.

amictus, -ūs (m.); vestis;
habitus. Nōmen est ā verbō
amiculō ductum.

āmittō, -ere, -mīsī, -mīssum;
perdō.

amoenus, -a, -um; iūcundus,
dulcis.

amor, -ōris (m.); nōmen ā
verbō amō ductum.

amphora, -ae (f.); māgnū
vās.

amplector, -ī, amplexus sum;
brachia mea collō alicū cir-
cumdō.

anceps, -ipitis; dubius.

ancilla, -ae (f.); servus fēmi-
ninus.

angō, -ere, ānxī, ānctum vel
ānxum; cruciō, dolōre ali-
quem afficiō.

anguis, -is (m.f.); serpēs.

angulus, -ī (m.); pars cellae ubi
mūrus alter alteri accurrit.

angustus, -a, -um; nōn lātus.

anhēlō, -āre; nōn facile spirō.

Canis sī vehementer currit
anhēlat.

anacula, -ae (f.); anus parva.

anima, -ae (f.); id quod ex
ōre venit dum spirāmus; pars
hominis immortālis.

animadvertō, -ere, -vertī,
-versum; animum ad aliquid
vertō; percipiō, videō.

annōna, -ae (f.); frūmentī
cōpia vel pretium.

annuus, -a, -um; ad annum
attinēs.

ānsa, -ae (f.); quasi parvus
laqueus soleae affixus per
quem corrigiam inserimus.

antecedō, -ere, -cēssī, -cēssum;

superō, supergredior, aliis
melior sum.

antiquus, -a, -um; contrārium
quam *novus*.

ānulus, -ī (n.); aliquid rotun-
dum quod in digitō gerere
solēmus.

anus, -ūs (f.); mulier prōvectae
aetātis.

aper, -rī (m.); porcus agrestis.

aperiō, -īre, aperuī, apertum;
contrārium
quam *claudō*.

apis, -is (f.).

appāreō, -ēre;

id appāret

quod vidēre

possumus.

appellō, -āre;

nōmen dō.

appellō, -ere, -pulī, -pulsum;
pellō ad; nāvem ad litus
dirigō.

appetō, -ere, -īvi (-ii), -itum;
capere cōnor; petō.

applicō, -āre, -āvī (-ui), -ātum
(-itum); nāvem appellō.

appōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positum;
apud aliquem pōnō; praec-
ipiū, in mēnsā pōnō.

appropinquō, -āre; eō ad.

aptō, -āre; iungō, affigō, ac-
commodō.

aquila, -ae (f.); māgna avis,
quasi rēx avium.

aquilō, -ōnis (m.); ventus quī
ē regiōne septentrionāli flat.

āra, -ae (f.); quasi mēnsa suprà
quam sacrificāmus.

arānea, -ae (f.); parvum animal
quod tēlam sibi eō cōnsiliō
textit ut muscās capiat.

arātrum, -ī (n.); instrūmentum
quō agricola agrōs arat.

arbiter, -trī (m.); spectātor;
tēstis; iūdex.



arbitror, -ārī; putō.

arca, -ae (*f.*); rēs quaedam quadrāta in quā aliās rēs inclūdīmus ut cūstōdīantur.

arcessō, -ere, -īvi, -itum; vocō, aliquem ut aliquid adferat mittō.



architectus, -ī (*m.*); is quī domum aedificandam dēscribit.

arcus, -ūs (*m.*).

ardeō, -ēre, ārsī, ārsūm; ignis ardet.

ardor, -ōris (*m.*); nōmen ā verbō ardeō ductum.

arduus, -a, -um; altus; difficilis.

arēna, -ae (*f.*); ēiusmodī terra quālis apud mare est. Locus in Circō ubi gladiātōrēs pugnāre solent. Ita nōminātur quia arēna suprā terram est sparsa.

argenteus, -a, -um; adiectivum ā nōmine *argentum* ductum.

argentum, -ī (*n.*); metallum albī colōris ex quō nummōs facimus.

argumentum, -ī (*n.*); documentum.

ariēs, -etis (*m.*); ovis masculina.

arma, -ōrum (*n.*); rēs quibus milites pugnāt ac sē dēfendunt.

armāmenta, -ōrum (*n.*); armāmenta nāvis sunt omnia quae ūsuī sunt in nāve, ut fūnēs, vēla, rēmī.

armātus, -a, -um; arma ferēs.

arō, -āre; instrūmentō cui nōmen arātrum sulcōs in agrō faciō.

arīdeō, -ēre, -sī, -sum; paene idem quod *videō*.

arripiō, -ere, -ripiī, -reptum; ad mē rapiō.

ars, artis (*f.*); ars poētae est carmina scribere, pictōris pīctūrās pingere.

ars, arcis (*f.*); locus altior in mediā urbe situs.

asinīnus, -a, -um; ad asinum attinēs.

asinus, -ī (*m.*); animal omnium stultissimum quod longās habet aurēs.

aspergō, -ere, -spersī, -persum; aliquid aliquā rē spargō.

aspernātiō, -ōnis (*f.*); nōmen ā verbō *aspernor* ductum.

aspernor, -ārī; prō nihilō habeō; contemnō.

aspiō, -ere, -spexī, -spectum; videō.

assequor, -ī, -secūtus sum; aliquem sequendō dēprehendō.

assiduē; adverbium ab adiectivō *assiduus* ductum.

assiduus, -a, -um; id est assiduum quod nōn saepe omittitur; paene semper fit.

assurgō, -ere, -surrēxī, -surrectum; surgō.

astrologia, -ae (*f.*); scientia astrōrum.

astrum, -ī (*n.*); lūmen quoddam lūnā minus quod noctū in caelō vidēmus.

āter, -ra, -rum; niger.

attingō, -ere, -tigī, -tāctum; tangō.

auctor, -ōris (*m.*); is quī aliquid scripsit vel fecit ēius est auctor.

auctumnus, -ī (*m.*); vidē *hiemps*.

audācia, -ae (*f.*); est nōmen, adiectivum est *audāx*.

audāx, -ācis; is est audāx quī nihil timet.

audeō, -ēre, ausus sum ; nōn timeō ; audāx sum.

auferō, -ferre, abstulī, ablātum ; ab aliquō capiō.

aufugiō, -ere, -fūgi ; effugiō.

augeō, -ēre, auxī, auctum ; aliquid māius faciō ; extendō.

augur, -uris (*m.*) ; vātēs quī viscera animālīum inspiciendō vāticinātur.

augurium, -ī (*n.*) ; id quod augur ēdicit.

auguror, -ārī ; auguraugurātur.

aurātus, -a, -um ; aurō similis ; aurō tēctus.

aureus, -a, -um ; nōmen est aurum, *adiectivum* est aureus.

aurīga, -ae (*m.f.*) ; is quī currum regit aurīga est.

auris, -is (*f.*) ; id quō audīmus.

aurum, -ī (*n.*) ; metallum quoddam pretiōsum.

auscultō, -āre ; animum ut aliquid audiam attendō.

auxilior, -ārī ; auxilium dō ; adiuvō.

avāritia, -ae (*f.*) ; nōmen est *avāritia*, *adiectivum* est *avārus*.

avārus, -a, -um ; avidus.

āvehō, -ere, -vexī, -vectum ; auferō.

āvellō, -ere, -vulsī (-velli), -vulsum ; abripiō ; vī abstrahō.

avidē ; adverbium ab *adiectivō* *avidus* ductum.

aviditās, -ātis (*f.*) ; nōmen est, *adiectivum* est *avidus*.

avidus, -a, -um ; is est avidus quī nimis edit.

āvius, -a, -um ; locus āvius est locus ubi nōn est via.

avunculus, -ī (*m.*) ; frāter mātris.

bāca, -ae (*f.*) ; aliquid parvum

āc rotundum quod in arbore crēseit.

Bacchus, -ī (*m.*) ; deus vinī.

baculum, -ī (*n.*) ; senex infirmus dum ambulat baculum sēcum portat quō facilius prōgrediātur.

balneum, -ī (*n.*) ; stāgnum in quō natāre licet.

balteus, -ī (*m.*) ; vidē pāginam centēsīmam trīgēsīmam secundam.

barba, -ae (*f.*) ; crīnis quī in mentō crēseit.

beātus, -a, -um ; contrārium quam *miser*.

bellua, -ae (*f.*) ; bēstia.

beneficium, -ī (*n.*) ; id quod homō benignus nōbīs praebet.

benignitās, -ātis (*f.*) ; nōmen est, *adiectivum* est *benignus*.

benignus, -a, -um ; contrārium quam *crūdēlis*.

bēstia, -ae (*f.*) ; animal ferōx.

blandior, -īrī ; molliter rem ergā aliquem agō cui placēre studeō ; molliter tractō.

bracchium, -ī (*n.*).

brevis, -e ; nōn longus.

būbō, -ōnis (*m.*) ; avis quae noctū volat.

bucca, -ae (*f.*) ; gena inflāta.

būcinātor, -ōris (*m.*) ; tubicen.

cachinnus, -ī (*m.*) ; rīsus māgnus.

cadāver, -eris (*n.*) ; corpus mortuum.

caedēs, -is (*f.*) ; nōmen est ; verbum est *caedō*.

caedō, -ere, cecidī, caesum ; interficiō ; secō ; pereutiō.



caelebs, -ibis ; cui nōn est
cōniūnx.

calamitās, -ātis (*f.*) ; aliquid
malī.



calamus, -ī (*m.*).

calceus, -ī (*m.*) ;

id quod pedi-

bus induimus

vel inducimus.

calcō, -āre ; calce
feriō.

calculus, -ī (*m.*) ;

lapillus quō

sententiam iūdex ferre solet.

caligō, -inis (*f.*) ; tenebrae.

calix, -icis (*m.*) ; pōculum.

callidus, -a, -um ; sagāx.

calor, -ōris (*m.*) ; nōmen est ;
adiectivum est *calidus*.

calx, calcis (*f.*) ; posterior pars
pedis.

candidus, -a, -um ; albus.

candor, -ōris (*m.*) ; lūx can-
dida.

canō, -ere, cecinī, cantum ;
carmina vōce canimus ; sonō.

cantō, -āre ; canō.

cantus, -ūs (*m.*) ; nōmen ā
verbō *canō* ductum.

cānus, -a, -um ; albus ; *cānī*
sunt capilli senis.

caper, -rī (*m.*) ; animal quod
cornua et barbā habet ;
lac nōbis praestat. Nōn-
numquam hominēs cornibus
petit.

capillus, -ī (*m.*) ; crinēs.

capitālis, -e ; ad caput attinēns.

Rēs capitālis est crīmen
cūius poena est mors.

captivus, -ī (*m.*) ; is quī in
bellō captus est.

capulus, -ī (*m.*) ; pars gladii
quam manū tenēmus.

carbō, -ōnis (*m.*) ; nīgra quae-
dam māteria quam ē terrā

effodimus ut ignī factō com-
būrāmus.

carcer, -eris (*m.*) ; locus ubi
malōs hominēs cūstōdīmus.

cardō, -inis (*m.*) ; cardinēs
sunt parvae rēs ex quibus
iānuā pendet.

careō, -ēre (*abl.*) ; nōn habeō.

carnifex, -icis (*m.*) ; is quī
hominēs damnātōs occīdit,
vel interficit.

carō, carnis (*f.*) ; pars corporis
mollior quae ossa quasi
amicit. Carnem, pānem,
piscēs edimus.

cārus, -a, -um ; is mihi est
cārus quem amō.

casa, -ae (*f.*) ; domus parva.

cāseus, -ī (*m.*) ; genus cibī
quod ex lacte facimus. Mūrēs
cāseum amant.

castē ; adverbium ab adiectivō
castus ductum.

castra, -ōrum (*n.*) ; locus ubi
militum tabernācula sunt
posita.

castus, -a, -um ; pūrus, integer,
pius.

cāsus, -ūs (*m.*) ; verbum est
cadō, nōmen *cāsus*.

catēna, -ae (*f.*) ; vinculum.

cauda, -ae (*f.*) ; membrum
corporis quod hominēs nōn
habent. Canis cum gaudet
caudam quatit.

caupōna, -ae (*f.*) ; dēversōrii
domina.

causa, -ae (*f.*) ; ōrātiō apud
iūdicium quā reum dēfendi-
mus.

cavea, -ae (*f.*) ; pars theātri
ubi spectātōrēs sedere solent ;
sellae spectātōrum.

caveō, -ēre, cāvī, cautum ;
cūram adhibeō nē quid
accidat. Dum magister ap-

propinquat discipuli *Cavē*
 exclāmant. *Cavē* canem.
 cavillōr, -ārī; increpō; irrīdeō.
 cedo; dā.
 celebr, -bris, -bre; nōtus,
 clārus, nōbilis.
 celer, -eris, -e; is est celer quī
 aliquid celeriter agit.
 cella, -ae (*f.*); pars domūs
 inter quattuor mūrōs.
 cēlō, -āre; tegō; aliquid in
 locō pōnō ubi nēmō possit
 invenire.
 cēnāculum, -ī (*n.*); cella ubi
 cēnāmus.
 cēnō, -āre; cēnam edō.
 cēseō, -ēre, -uī, cēsum; putō;
 sentiō.
 cēra, -ae (*f.*); id quō apēs
 favōs faciunt.
 Cerberus, -ī (*m.*); canis trīcepś
 quī portam mundi inferiōris
 cūstōdiēbat.
 Cērēs, -eris (*f.*); dea frūmenti.
 certāmen, -inis (*n.*); contentiō.
 certior fiō, factus sum; audiō.
 certō, -āre; certāmen ineō;
 contendō.
 cerva, -ae (*f.*); cervus fēmi-
 nīnus.
 cervus, -ī (*m.*); animal quod-
 dam timidum quod cornua
 habet. Celerrimē currere
 potest.
 cēteri, -ae, -a; omnēs alii.
 cētus, -ī (*m.*); bellua marina.
 cibus, -ī (*m.*); quicquid edi-
 mus.
 cinis, -eris (*m.*); id quod in foeō
 manet postquam carbō est
 cōsumptus.
 circumeō, -īre, -ivī (-iī), -itum;
 eō circum.
 circumdō, -are, -dedī, -datum;
 cingō.

circumstō, -āre, -stetī; stō
 circum.
 circumveniō, -īre, -vēnī, -ven-
 tum; dēcipiō.
 circus, -ī (*m.*); locus ubi
 spectācula adhibēri solent.
 cista, -ae (*f.*); rēs quaedam
 quadrāta in quā aliās rēs
 cūstōdimus.
 cithara, -ae (*f.*).
 citharoedus, -ī
 (*m.*); is quī ad
 citharaesonum
 canit.
 cīvis, -is (*m.*);
 is quī urbem
 habitat cīvis est eius urbis.
 cīvitas, -ātis (*f.*); regiō quam
 cīvēs habitant.
 clam; sēcrētō, nūllō vidente.
 clāmō, -āre; magnā vōce loquor.
 clāmor, -ōris (*m.*); nōmen est;
 verbum est clāmō.
 classis, -is (*f.*); multae sub
 ūnō duce nāvēs.
 claustrum, -ī (*n.*); pessulus.
 clāva, -ae (*f.*); fūstis.
 clāvus, -ī (*m.*); parvum quod-
 dam instrūmentum ferreum
 quō aliquid alicui rei affigere
 possumus.
 clipeus, -ī (*m.*); scūtum ro-
 tundum.
 coepī, -isse; incipiō.
 cōgitō, -āre; putō; recorder.
 cōgnātiō, -ōnis (*f.*); id quod
 inter cōgnātōs est.
 cōgnātus, -a, -um; cōnsan-
 guineus.
 cōgnōscō, -ere, -nōvī, -nitum;
 inveniō, reperiō.
 cōgō, -ere, coēgī, coāctum;
 pangō; compellō.
 colligō, -ere, -lēgī, -lēctum; ē
 multis locis capiō atque in
 ūnum pōnō.



collis, -is (*m.*); locus cēteris altior; quasi mōns parvus.

collocō, -āre; locō; *puellam nūptiis collocāre* = eam spondere.

colō, -ere, coluī, cultum; deōs colimus; veneror; agrōs fodiō.

coluber, -brī (*m.*); serpēs, anguis.

combūrō, -ere, -ussī, -ūstum; omninō ūrō.

comitor, -ārī; comes sum alicuī.

commendō, -āre; aliquid alicuī servandum dō.

comminor, -ārī; minor.

committō, -ere, -misi, -missum; *scelus committō* = scelus faciō.

commoveō, -ēre, -mōvī, -mōtum; afficiō.

communis, -e; id commūne est quō ūti omnibus licet.

commūtō, -āre; mūtō, convertō.

compellō, -ere, -pulī, -pulsum; cōgō.

compleō, -ēre, -plēvī, -plētum; plēnum faciō.

complūrēs; nōnnūllī, multī.

compos, -potis; is compos est alicūius rei quī eam habet.

comprehendō, -ere, -prehendī, -prehensum; intellegō; capiō; capiō aliquem ut in vincula eum iaciam.

comprobō, -āre; omninō probō.

computō, -āre; numerō.

cōnātus, -ūs (*m.*); est nōmen, verbum est cōnor.

concedō, -ere, -cēssī, -cēssum; sinō, permittō, dō.



concha, -ae (*f.*).

concidō, -ere, -cidī; ad terram cadō.

conciliō, -āre; mihi parō.

concilium, -ī (*n.*); conventus.

conclāmō, -āre; eōdem tempore elāmō.

concrēdō, -ere, -didi, -ditum; trādō, commendō.

concrepō, -āre, -puī, -pitum; crepitum vel strepitum faciō.

conditiō, -ōnis (*f.*); ratiō, modus.

condō, -ere, -didi, -ditum; aliquid in aliquā rē pōnō ut servētur. *Ūrbem condō* = urbem aedificō, vel exstruō.

condūcō, -ere, -dūxi, -ductum; dūcō ad; contrārium quam locō; pecūniam alicuī solvō ut aliquā rē mihi ūti liceat.

cōnferō, -ferre, -tuli, -lātum; *sē cōnferre* est īre.

cōnfestim; statim.

cōnficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectum; perficiō; afficiō.

cōnfringō, -ere, -frēgī, -frāctum; omninō frangō.

cōnfundō, -ere, -fūdī, -fūsum; perturbō.

congregō, -āre; convocō; colligō.

conlector, -ōris (*m.*); is quī quid somnium significet expōnit.

cōniugium, -ī (*n.*); mātīmōnium.

cōniūnx, -ugis (*m. f.*); aut uxor aut maritus.

coniūro, -āre; inter aliōs iūrō; cum aliis aliquid suscipiō.

cōnsanguineus, -a, -um; eādē mātremātus.

cōnscendō, -ere, -dī, -sum; ascendō.

cōnsciscō, -ere, -scīvī (-iī), -scītum; *mortem mihi cōnsciscō* = mē ipse interficiō.

cōnscius, -a, -um; *cōnscius mihi sum* = sciō mē aliquid fēcisse.

- cōscribō**, -ere, -scripsī, -scriptum ; scribō.
- cōsequor**, -ī, -secūtus sum ; sequor ; adipiscor.
- cōsidō**, -ere, -sedī, -sessum ; cum aliō sedeō.
- cōsiliū**, -ī (*n.*) ; modus vel ratiō aliquid agendī. Id quod facere cōstituō. *Quō cōsiliō* = *cūr*.
- cōsistō**, -ere, -stitī, -stitum ; stō.
- cōspectus**, -ūs (*m.*) ; nōmen est ; verbum est *cōspiciō*. Omnia quae vidēre possum in cōspectū meō sunt.
- cōspiciō**, -ere, -spexī, -spec-tum ; vidēō.
- cōstituō**, -ere, -uī, -ūtum ; pōnō ; in animō habēō ; ēdicō ; in locō aliquō pōnō.
- cōstringō**, -ere, -strinxī, -strictum ; alligō, vinciō ; contrahō.
- cōstruō**, -ere, -struxī, -structum ; extruō.
- cōsulō**, -ere, -uluī, -ultum ; aliquem cōsulō sī eum rogō quid sit faciendum.
- cōsultō**, -āre ; cōsulō.
- cōsūmō**, -ere, -sūmpsī, -sūmptum ; combūrō ; ita ūtor aliquā rē ut nihil restet ; edō.
- contāgiō**, -ōnis (*f.*) ; nōmen est, verbum est *contingō*. Sī aegrōtās, nōli mihi appropinquāre, nē ego quoque contāgiōne affectus in morbum incidam.
- contāminō**, -āre ; sī rēs sacrās tangō eas contāminō, nam nēmīnī nisi sacerdotī licet rēs sacrās tangere.
- contegō**, -ere, -tēxī, -tēctum ; omnīnō tegō.
- contemnō**, -ere, -temp-sī, -temptum ; nihil cūrō, nihili aestimō.
- contemplor**, -ārī ; inspicīō.
- contemptus**, -ūs (*m.*) ; nōmen ā verbō *contemnō* ductum. *Contemptuī aliquid habēō* = *contemnō*.
- contendō**, -ere, -dī, -tum ; fēstinō ad ; resistō, contrā aliquem pūgnō.
- contentiō**, -ōnis (*f.*) ; nōmen est ; verbum est *contendō*.
- conterō**, -ere, -trivī, -tritum ; in fragmenta tundō.
- contubernālis**, -is (*m. f.*) ; comes quī in eōdem tēcum tabernāculō dormit.
- contumēlia**, -ae (*f.*) ; iniūria quae verbis fit.
- contineō**, -ēre, -tinuī, -tentum ; quasi *intrā mē habēō* ; liber litterās continet.
- contingō**, -ere, -tigī, -tāctum ; tangō ; *contingit* = *accidit*.
- cōtiō**, -ōnis (*f.*) ; conventus ubi orātiōnēs habēmus.
- contrahō**, -ere, -trāxī, -tractum ; aliquid angustius faciō. *Litem contrahō* = *litem agere incipiō*.
- contrōversia**, -ae (*f.*) ; contentiō verbōrum.
- conveniō**, -īre, -vēnī, -ventum ; eī conveniunt quī ūnum in locum veniunt.
- conventus**, -ūs (*m.*) ; nōmen est ; verbum est *conveniō*.
- convertō**, -ere, -tī, -sum ; in aliam fōrmam vertō.
- conviva**, -ae (*m. f.*) ; quī apud eandem mēnsam cēnant convivae sunt.
- convivium**, -ī (*n.*) ; conventus cēnandī causā.

convocō, -āre ; in ūnum locum vocō.

coōperiō, -īre, -peruī, -pertum ; contegō.

cōpia, -ae (*f.*) ; multum ali-cūius rei.

coquō, -ere, coxī, coctum ; cibum ad cēnam parō.

coquus, -ī (*m.*) ; is quī coquit.

cor, cordis (*n.*) ; pars corporis ad sinistrum latus sita sine quā vivere nōn possumus.

corium, -ī (*n.*) ; pellis dūra quālem habet bōs. Māteria ex quā calceōs facimus.

cornū, -ūs (*n.*) ; aliquid dūrum quod ē capite bovis aliōrum-que animālium crēscit.

corōna, -ae (*f.*) ; rēs quaedam ē flōribus textam quam capiti impōnimus.

corrigia, -ae (*f.*) ; lōrum soleae.

corrumpō, -ere, -rūpī, -ruptum ; aliquem pecūniā corrumpō quam eō cōsiliō eī dō, ut eī persuādeam ut aliquid faciat.

cottidiē ; diem ex diē, per omnēs diēs.

crāpula, -ae (*f.*) ; is quī nimis vinī bibit crāpulā affectus est.

crās ; diē post hunc diem.

crassus, -a, -um ; dēnsus.

creō, -āre ; faciō.

crepida, -ae (*f.*) ; solea.

crepitus, -ūs (*m.*) ; strepitus, sonitus.

crepundia, -ōrum (*n.*) ; rēs quae si quātitur sonum facit. Infāntēs crepundiis māximē gaudent ; itaque cum vāgiunt crepundia quātimus.

crepusculum, -ī (*n.*) ; neque diēs neque nox.

crēta, -ae (*f.*) ; rēs quaedam

alba quā in tabulā nigrā scribimus.

crētōsus, -a, -um ; crētae similis.

cribrum, -ī (*n.*).

crīmen, -inis (*n.*) ;



id dē quō accūsor.

crīnis, -is (*m.*) ; id quod in summō capite crēscit.

cruciātus, -ūs (*m.*) ; nōmen ā verbō *cruciō* ductum.

cruciō, -āre ; vexō, ita perturbō ut paene interficiam aliquem ; dolore māgnō aliquem afficiō.

crūdēlitās, -ātis (*f.*) ; nōmen est, adiectivum est *crūdēlis*.

cruentus, -a, -um ; sanguine vel cruōre perfūsus.

cruor, -ōris (*m.*) ; sanguis solidior.

crūs, crūris (*n.*).

crūstulum, -ī (*n.*) ;

dulce cibī genus ;

puerī crūstula

edere amant.

cruz, crucis (*f.*) ; rēs

hūiusmodi †. Rō-

mānī cruce ut in-

strūmentō pūni-

endi ūtēbantur.



cubiculāris, -e ; ad cubiculum attinēns.

cubiculum, -ī (*n.*) ; cella ubi dormimus.

cubitus, -ī (*n.*) ; quasi angulus brachii.

cubō, -āre, cubuī, cubitum ; in lectō iaceō ut dormiam.

culina, -ae (*f.*) ; locus ubi coquus cibum coquit.

culter, -tri (*m.*) ; id quō aliquid secāmus.

cumulō, -āre ; compleō.

cūnābula, -ōrum (*n.*) ; cūnae.

cūnae, -ārum (*f.*) ; lectus infāntis.

cūctor, -ārī; moror.

cupiditās, -ātis (*f.*); nōmen est, adiectivum est *cupidus*.

cupidus, -a, -um; adiectivum ā verbō *cupiō* ductum. Is cupidus alicuius rei est qui eam habere volt.

cupiō, -ere, -īvī (-īi), -itum; volō.

Cūrētēs, -um (*m.*); vātēs quidam qui tympana dum saliant quaterere solent.

cūriōsē; māgnā cūrā.

cūrō, -āre; cūram alicuius rei adhibeō.

currō, -ere, cucurri, cursum; celeriter cō.

currus, -ūs (*m.*); curribus vehimur.

cursus, -ūs (*m.*); nōmen est, verbum est *currō*.

cuspis, -idis (*f.*); pilum.

cūstōdia, -ae (*f.*); nōmen est; verbum est *cūstōdiō*; vigilia.

cūstōdiō, -ire, -īvī, -itum; cūstōs cūstōdit.

cutis, -is (*f.*); pellis hūmāna.

Cyclōps, -ōpis (*m.*); gigās qui ūnum modo habet oculum.

damnō, -āre; condemnō; iūdicēs scelerātōs damnant; poenās ab eis sūmunt.

damnum, -ī (*n.*); sī quid per dō damnum patior; sī quid laeditur damnum accipit.

Danaī, -ōrum (*m.*); Graeci.

dea, -ae (*f.*); deus fēminīnus.

dēbeō, -ēre; oportet mē.

dēcantō, -āre; cantō.

dēcernō, -ere, -erēvī, -erētum; iūdicō; ēdicō; dēstinō.

dēcidō, -ere, -cidi; dē aliquā rē cadō.

dēcipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptum;

sī efficiō ut id quod falsum est vērū esse crēdās, tē dēcipiō.

dēclīnō, -āre; ē rēctā viā dēvertor.

dēcurrō, -ere, -cucurri (-curri), -cursum; currēns dēveniō.

dēdecus, -oris (*n.*); id quod nōn decet; foeda speciēs.

dēducō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductum; ex aliquō locō in alium dūcō.

dēfatīgō, -āre; fessum aliquem reddō.

dēferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātum; auferō; nūntiō.

dēfessus, -a, -um; omnīnō fessus. Fessus sum cum plūs ambulāre nōn possum.

dēficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectum; nōn satis valeō.

dēfleō, -ēre, -flēvī, -flētum; suprā aliquem fleō.

dēfluō, -ere, -fluxī, -fluxum; dēlābor.

dēfodiō, -ere, -fōdī, -fossū; fodiō; in terrā fossā cēlō.

dēfōrmis, -e; foedus; nōn pulcher.

dēfōrmitās, -ātis (*f.*); mala fōrma; nōmen est *dēfōrmitās*, adiectivum est *dēfōrmis*.

dēhinc; postea, deinde.

dehiscō, -ere, -hīvī; ōs dehiscit cum hiāmus.

dēiciō, -ere, -iēcī, -iectum; ad terram iaciō.

dēinceps; postea.

dēlābor, -ī, -lāpsus sum; dēcidō.

dēlectō, -āre; gaudium alicui praebeō; *dēlector* = gaudeō.

dēliberō, -āre; quid faciendum sit quaerō.

dēlicātus, -a, -um; dulcis; id est dēlicātum quod nōs dēlectat.

dēligō, -āre ; alligō.

dēligō, -ere, -lēgī, -lēctum ;
ēligō ; creō.



dēlitēscō,
-ere, -lituī ;
lateō.

delphinus,
-ī (m.).

dēmergō,

-ere, -mersī, -mersum ; im-
mergō, immittō.

dēmōnstrō, -āre ; mōnstrō.

dēmum ; post longum tem-
pus.

dēnārius, -ī (m.) ; nummus
quidam.

dēnegō, -āre ; negō ; recūsō.

dēnique ūnum ex adverbīis
est, quōrum est seriēs *primō*,
deinde, *dēnique*, *postrēmō*.

dēnsus, -a, -um ; sī multae rēs
in parvum spatium collēctae
sunt dēnsae sunt. Con-
trārium est *rārus*.

dēpellō, -ere, -puli, -pulsum ;
efficiō ut aliquis abeat ; abigō.

dēplōrō, -āre ; lāmentor,
dēfleō.

dēpōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positum ;
pōnō, omittō, abiciō.

dēprāvō, -āre ; dēfōrmem ali-
quem reddō.

dēprecor, -ārī ; nē quid acci-
dat precor.

dēprehendō, -ere, -dī, -sum ;
rapiō ; capiō ; comprehendō.

dēprōmō, -ere, -prompsī,
-promptum ; extrahō.

dēpūgnō, -āre ; vehementer
pūgnō.

dērideō, -ēre, -sī, -sum ; irrideō.

dēscribō, -ere, -scripsī, -scrip-
tum ; aut verbis aut scrip-
turā expōnō.

dēserō, -ere, -seruī, -sertum ;
relinquō.

dēsiderium, -iī (n.) ; nōmen ā
verbō *dēsiderō* ductum.

dēsiderō, -āre ; cupiō.

dēsino, -ere, dēsī ; dēsistō.

dēspondeō, -ēre, -spondī,
-spōnsum ; spondeō.

dēstinō, -āre ; cōstituō ; dē-
cernō.

dēstituō, -ere, -uī, -ūtum ;
dēserō.

dēsum, -esse, -fui ; nōn adsum.

deus, -ī (m.) ; Iūppiter, Apollō,
et cēteri sunt deī.

dēveniō, -ire, -vēnī, -ventum ;
dē mari ad terram veniō ;
adveniō.

dēversōrium, -ī (n.) ; quō ē
viā dēvertimus ut noctem
agāmus cum domum per-
venire nōn possumus. Nōn-
nulli ē viā dēvertunt ut
bibant.

dēvertō, -ere, -tī, -sum ; in
aliā partem vertō ; mē ē
rēctā viā in aliā partem
vertō.

dēvocō, -āre ; vocō ad mē ;
arcessō.

dēvolvō, -ere, -volvi, -volūtum ;
volvō dē.

dēvorō, -āre ; celeriter edō.

dexter, -tra, -trum ; duās
habeō manūs quārum altera
est dextra, altera sinistra.
Plērique dextrā saepius ūtun-
tur. Ut beāti sunt illi quī
utrāque manū aequē possint
ūtī !

Diāna, -ae (f.) ; dea vēnātiōnis.

dictitō, -āre ; saepenumērō
dicō.

dictō audiēns sum = pāreō.

differō, -ferre, distulī, dilātum ;
aliquid in tempus futūrū
dēpōnō ; efficiō ut aliquis
diūtius exspectet.

- difficilis**, -e ; contrārium quam *facilis*.
difficultās, -ātis ; nōmen est, adiectivum est *difficilis*.
diffugiō, -ere, -fūgī ; hūc illūc fugiō.
diffusus, -a, -um ; ōrātiō diffūsa est ōrātiō longa multa quidem verba, sēnsūs tamen parum continēns.
digitus, -ī (*m.*) ; pars manūs vel pedis ; vīginti igitur digitōs habeo, decem in manibus, in pedibus decem.
dignitās, -ātis (*f.*) ; nōmen est, adiectivum est *dignus*.
digredior, -ī, -grēssus sum ; discēdō, abeo.
diligēns, -entis ; adiectivum est, adverbium est *diligenter*.
diligentia, -ae (*f.*) ; nōmen est, adiectivum est *diligēns*.
diligō, -ere, -lēxī, -lēctum ; amō.
dilucēscō, -ere, -lūxī ; lūx fieri incipit.
diluculum, -ī (*n.*) ; prīma lūx diēi.
diluvium, -ī (*n.*) ; māgna aquarū cōpia quae in omnēs partēs sē extendit.
dīmicō, -āre ; pūgnō.
dīmidius, -a, -um ; per medium divīsus.
dimittō, -ere, -mīsī, -missum ; aliquem abire sinō vel iubeō.
dīmoveō, -ēre, -mōvī, -mōtum ; aut ad dextram aut ad sinistram moveō.
dīrigō, -ere, -rēxī, -rēctum ; currum dirigimus ut rēctā viā prōcēdat.
dīrumpō, -ere, -rūpī, -ruptum ; in duās partēs frangō.
dīrus, -a, -um ; horribilis ; saevus.
discēdō, -ere, -cēssī, -cēssum ; abeo.
disceptō, -āre ; verbīs contendō.
discēssus, -ūs (*m.*) ; nōmen ā verbō *discēdō* ductum.
discipulus, -ī (*m.*) ; is quī discit.
discordia, -ae (*f.*) ; contentiō.
dispergō, -ere, -sī, -sum ; hūc illūc spargō.
dissuādeō, -ēre, -sī, -sum ; alicuī suādeō nē quid agat.
distendō, -ere, -dī, -tum ; ita aliquid compleō ut tumeat.
distrahō, -ere, -trāxī, -tractum ; in contrāriās partēs trahō.
distribuō, -ere, -uī, -ūtum ; contrārium quam *colligō*.
dividō, -ere, -visī, -visum ; in partēs secō.
divinus, -a, -um ; ad deōs attinēns.
divitiae, -arum (*f.*) ; nōmen est, adiectivum est *dives*.
documentum, -ī (*n.*) ; id quod aliquid vērū esse dēmōnstrat.
dōlium, -iī (*n.*) ; māgnū vās.
dolor, -ōris (*m.*) ; contrārium quam *gaudium*.
dolus, -ī (*m.*) ; id quō aliquem dēcipimus.
domina, -ae (*f.*) ; uxor domini.
dōnō, -āre ; dō.
dormiō, -īre ; somnū capio.
dracō, -ōnis (*m.*) ; serpēs ingēns.
dubitō, -āre ; nōn prō certō habeo.
dubium, -ī (*n.*) ; nōmen est ; adiectivum est *dubius*.
dubius, -a, -um ; contrārium quam *certus*.
dumtaxat ; solum ; modo.
dūrēscō, -ere, -ruī ; dūrus fiō.

dūritia, -ae (*f.*); nōmen est, adiectivum est *dūrus*.
dūrus, -a, -um; contrārium quam *mollis*.

ēbrius, -a, -um; is quī nimis vinī bibit ēbrius fit.
ebur, -oris (*n.*); māteria quam dentēs elephantōrum nōbīs praebent.

ecce; vidē; spectā. Exclāmātiō est.

edicō, -ere, -dixī, -dictum; publicē affirmō.

ēdictum, -ī (*n.*); nōmen ā verbō *ēdicō* ductum.

ēdō, -ere, -didī, -ditum; quasi dō ex.

ēducō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductum; contrārium quam *inducō*.

effērō, -ferre, extulī, *ēlātum*; ex aliquō locō portō; excipiō.

Ēlātus = laetus.

effigiēs, -ēi (*f.*); imāgō, figūra, fōrma.

effluō, -ere, -fluxī; fluō ex.

effodiō, -ere, -fōdī, -fossū; ex aliquō locō fodiō.

effringō, -ere, -frēgī, -fractum; aliquid frangendō aperiō.

effugiō, -ere, -fūgī; fugiō ex aliquō locō.

effundō, -ere, -fūdī, -fūsum; fundō ex.

egēns, -entis; pauper, sine pecūniā.

ēgredior, -ī, -grēssus sum; exeō.

ēgregius, -a, -um; optimus.

ēiciō, -ere, -iēcī, -iectum; ex aliquā rē iaciō.

elephantus, -ī (*m.*); animal māgnū quod dentēs ut cornua habet.

ēlidō, -ere, -sī, -sum; aliquid contrā aliam rem frangō.

ēligō, -ere, -lēgī, -lēctum; ē multis id quod mihi placet capiō.

ēloquor, -ī, *ēlocūtus* sum; profor.

ēlūdō, -ere, -lūsī, -lūsum; ef-fugiō, vitō.

ēmendō, -āre; aliquid male factum melius reddō.

ēmentior, -īrī; simulō; mentior.

ēmergō, -ere, -sī, -sum; orior.

ēmineō, -ēre, -uī; id ēminet quod extrā reliquam partem sē extendit; illūstris sum.

emptor, -ōris (*m.*); is quī emit.

Ēn. Exclāmātiō est.

ēnōrmis, -e; māior quam solet.

ēnsis, -is (*m.*); gladiū.

epistula, -ae (*f.*); aliquid scripti quod aliī mittimus.

epula, -ae (*f.*); cēna splendida.

ērigō, -ere, -rēxī, -rēctum; tollō.

errō, -āre; vagor; nōn rēctē putō vel faciō.

error, -ōris (*m.*); nōmen ā verbō *errō* ductum.

ēruō, -ere, -ruī, -rutum; ēiciō; effodiō.

ēvādō, -ere, -vāsī, -vāsum; abeō; effugiō.

ēvānēscō, -ere, -vānuī; contrārium quam *appareō*.

eveniō, -īre, -vēnī, -ventum; veniō ex; accidō.

ēvertō, -ere, -tī, -sum; aliquid ita prōsternō ut quasi in caput cadat.

ēvocō, -āre; aliquem ex aliquō locō vocō.

ēvolō, -āre; ex aliquō locō volō.

ēvolvō, -ere, -volvī, -volūtum; ex aliquā rē volvō.

exagitō, -āre ; vehementer per-
turbō.

exanimātus, -a, -um ; mortuus ;
inanimus.

exārēscō, -ere, -ruī ; omnīnō
ārīdus vel siccus fiō ; valdē
ārdeō.

exaudiō, -īre ; audiō ; ē longin-
quō audiō.

excelsus, -a, -um ; altus.

excipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptum ;
ex aliquā rē capiō ; alicui rei
obstō quōminus cadat ; *hos-
pitiō aliquem excipere est ut
hospitem cum accipere.*

excitō, -āre ; efficiō ut aliquis
expergiscatur.

exclāmō, -āre ; subitō clāmō,
loquor magnā vōce.

exclūdō, -ere, -clūsī, -clūsum ;
contrārium quam *admittō*.

excōgitō, -āre ; cōgitandō ali-
quid reperiō.

excruciō, -āre ; cruciō ; magnō
dolōre afficiō.

executiō, -ere, -cussī, -cussum ;
quatiō ex aliquā rē.

exeō, -īre, -īvī (-ii), -itum ; eō
ex.

exerceō, -ēre ; faciō, agō ;
corpus exercēmus brachia
aliaque membra movendō
quō meliōrēs fiāmus valētū-
dine.

exercitātiō, -ōnis (*f.*) ; nōmen
est ; verbum est *exerceō*.

exercitus, -ūs (*m.*) ; multī sub
ūnō duce militēs.

exhauriō, -ire, -hausī, -haus-
tum ; exhauriō aquam cum
omnem bibō.

exigō, -ere, -ēgī, -āctum ; agō
ex ; *aliquid ab aliquō exigō* =
cōgō eum aliquid mihi dare.
Vitam exigō = vivō.

exiguus, -a, -um ; parvus.

exilis, -e ; tenuis, macer.

exitium, -ī (*n.*) ; mors ; caedēs.

expediō, -īre ; solvō.

expellō, -ere, -pulī, -pulsum ;
depellō.

expergiscor, -ī, experrēctus
sum ; ex somnō excitor ; ē
lectulō surgō.

experimentum, -ī (*n.*) ; nōmen
ā verbō *experior* ductum.

experior, -īrī, expertus sum ;
quid vel quāle aliquid sit
invenīre cōnor.

expiō, -āre ; *mē expiō* significat
ā scelere quasi mē purgō.
Rōmānī putābant scelera
sacrificiō factō posse expiārī.

expleō, -ēre, -plēvī, -plētum ;
omnīnō compleō.

explicō, -āre, -āvī (-uī), -ātum
(-itum) ; expediō, expōnō,
perficiō.

explōrātōr, -ōris (*m.*) ; miles
quī ante aliōs proficiscitur ut
aliquid inveniat.

expōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positum ;
ita aliquid pōnō ut aliī facile
possint vidēre ; clārum faciō ;
nārrō.

expūgnō, -āre ; pūgnandō, vel
urbem obsidendō, capiō.

exquisitus, -a, -um ; optimus,
eximius. *Supplicium ex-
quisitum* est extrēmum sup-
plicium.

existō, -ere, -stitī, -stitum ;
appāreō ; sum.

exspectō, -āre ; exspectō dōnec
aliquis redeat ; maneō.

exspuō, -ere, -uī, -ūtum ; ex
ōre aliquid spuō.

extinguō, -ere, -stīnxī, -stīnc-
tum ; extinguimus ignem
aquā.

extō, -āre ; ēmineō ; quasi
extrā aliquam rem stō.

exstruō, -ere, -struxī, -structum; aedificō.

exsul, -ulis (*m.*); is qui ē patriā suā eiectus est.

exsurgō, -ere, -surrēxī; surgō ex.

extendō, -ere, -tendī, -tentum; aliquid ad aliam rem tendō; longius aliquid reddō.

externus, -a, -um; id est externum quod extrā aliquid est.

extimēscō, -ere, -timuī; valdē timeō.

extollō, -ere; in altum tollō.

extrahō, -ere, -trāxī, -tractum; ex aliquā rē trahō.

extrēmus, -a, -um; summus, ultimus.

exuō, -ere, -uī, -ūtum; contrārium quam *induō*.

exurō, -ere, -ussi, -ūstum; omninō combūrō. Aliquid ūrendō quasi effodiō.

fabricor, -ārī; fingō.

faciēs, -ēi (*f.*); ōs; fōrma.

facinus, -inoris (*n.*); scelus.

faenum, -ī (*n.*); cibus equī.

fallō, -ere, fefelli, falsum; dēcipiō.

falsus, -a, -um; contrārium quam *vērus*.

fāma, -ae (*f.*); id quod dē aliquō dicitur; quod dē mē ipsō audiō.

famēs, -is (*f.*); famēs est mihi sī edere volō.

famulus, -ī (*m.*); servus.

fānum, -ī (*n.*); templum.

far, farris (*n.*); genus frūmentī.

fascis, -is (*m.*); multa ligna restī inter sē vincta quae lictōrēs ante summum magistrātum portābant.

fatigō, -āre; fessum aliquem

reddō. *Precibus fatigō* = flāgitō.

fātum, -ī (*n.*); nūmen quod omnia nōbīs dēstinat.

faveō, -ēre, fāvī, fautum; eī faveō cui plūs quam aequum est dō.

favor, -ōris (*m.*); nōmen est; verbum est *faveō*.

favus, -ī (*m.*); rēs in quā apēs mel cūstōdiunt.

fax, facis (*f.*); quasi baculum quod ūrimus et nōbiscum portāmus quō noctem illūminēmus.

fēlēs, -is (*f.*); animal domesticum quod canis ōdit.

fēlicitās, -ātis (*f.*); nōmen est, adiectivum est *fēlix*.

fēliciter; adverbium ab adiectivō *fēlix* ductum.

fēlix, -icis; nōn miser.

fēmina, -ae (*f.*); pater est vir, māter fēmina.

fēmineus, -a, -um; ad fēminam attinēns.

femur, -oris (*n.*); pars crūris superior.

fenestra, -ae (*f.*); in mūrīs sunt fenestrae per quās lūx intrat.

fera, -ae (*f.*); bēstia.

fēriae, -ārum (*f.*); diēs quibus nullum negōtium agimus.

ferīnus, -a, -um; ad ferās attinēns.

feriō, -īre; pulsō, percutiō.

ferō, ferre, tuli, lātum; portō; nārrō.

ferōx, -ōcis; saevus.

ferreus, -a, -um; adiectivum ā nōmine *ferrum* ductum.

ferrum, -ī (*n.*); metallum quoddam dūrum ē quō arma facimus; gladius.

ferula, -ae (*f.*); calamus; id

quō magister lūdi puerōs
 pūnitur.
 ferus, -a, -um; contrārium
 quam *mānsuētus*.
 ferveō, -ēre, feruī; aqua cali-
 dissima fervet.
 fēstinātiō, -ōnis (f.); nōmen
 est, verbum est *fēstinō*.
 fēstinō, -āre; celeriter rem agō.
 fēstus, -a, -um; ad fēriās atti-
 nēns.
 fidēlis, -e; fidē dignus.
 fidēlitās, -ātis (f.); nōmen est,
 adiectivum est *fidēlis*.
 fidēs, -eī (f.); prōmissum;
fidem tibi habeo = tibi crēdō.
fidem dō = prōmittō.
 filla, -ae (f.); vidē *filius*.
 filius, -ī (m.); puer est patris
 filius, puella filia.
 finus, -ī (m.); id quod ex
 equis ceterisque animālibus in
 viā cadit.
 finēs, -um (m.); regiō.
 fingō, -ere, finxi, fictum; faciō.
 finō, -ire, contrārium quam
incipiō.
 finitimī, -ōrum (m.); vicinī.
 flagellō, -āre; pulsō.
 flagitō, -āre; vehementer poseō.
 flamma, -ae (f.); ignis flam-
 mās gignit.
 flēbilis, -e; is qui flēre solet.
 flētus, -ūs (m.); nōmen est,
 verbum est *fleō*.
 flō, -āre; ventus flat.
 flōreō, -ēre, flōruī; bene crēscō;
 flōrēs flōrent.
 flōridus, -a, -um; ad flōrēs
 attinēns; *ōrātiō flōrida* est
 paene idem quod *ōrātiō dif-*
fūsa.
 flōs, flōris (m.); flōrēs atque
 arborēs in hortō crēscunt.
 fluctuō, -āre; hūc illūc flucti-
 bus agitātus moveor.

fluctus, -ūs (m.); unda.
 fluō, -ere, fluxī, fluxum; flu-
 vius vel flūmen fluit.
 fluvius, -ī (m.); flūmen.
 focolus, -ī (m.); focus parvus;
 quasi aēnum in quō ignis
 solet fieri.
 focus, -ī (m.); locus ubi ignis
 fieri solet.
 fodiō, -ere, fōdī, fossum; forā-
 men in terrā faciō.
 foedus, -a, -um; contrārium
 quam *pulcher*.
 follis, -is (m.); ūter inflātus.
 fōns, fontis (m.); quasi fluviī
 origō, ubi aqua ē terrā prōcē-
 dit.
 forāmen, -inis (n.); si gladium
 aliudve acūtum instrūmen-
 tum per aliquid immittō
 forāmen facit.
 forās; per forēs; extrā do-
 mum.
 forēs, -um (f.); iānuā quae
 duās habet partēs; aliter
valvae.
 fōrma, -ae (f.); figurā.
 formīca, -ae (f.).
 fōrmōsus, -a, -um; pulcher.
 fortis, -e; validus.
 fortiter; adver-
 bium ab adiec-
 tivō *fortis* duc-
 tum.
 fortitūdō, -inis (f.); virtūs;
fortitūdō est nōmen, adiec-
 tivum *fortis*.
 fortūna, -ae (f.); si rēs bene
 accidit est bona fortūna, si
 male, est mala fortūna.
 forum, -ī (n.); locus apertus
 in mediā urbe situs circum
 quem stant tabernae.
 fossa, -ae (f.); forāmen in terrā
 dēfossum.



fovea, -ae (*f.*); fossa.
 fragmentum, -ī (*n.*); pars parva.
 fraudō, -āre; dēcipiō; prīvō.
 fraus, fraudis (*f.*); dolus; modus aliquem dēcipiendi.
 frequentia, -ae (*f.*); multitūdō hominum; nōmen est *frequentia*, verbum *frequentō*.
 frequentō, -āre; identidem eō atque redeō; cum multis aliis eō.
 frigidus, -a, -um; contrārium quam *calidus*.
 frigus, -oris (*n.*); nōmen est, adiectivum est *frigidus*.
 frōns, frontis (*f.*); contrārium quam *tergum*; pars faciēi suprā oculos.
 fructus, -ūs (*m.*); frūx.
 frūgī; abstinēns.
 frūmentum, -ī (*n.*); id ē quō pānem facimus.
 frūstrā; id frūstrā facere cōnor quod facere nōn possum.
 fugō, -āre; in fugam vertō; efficiō ut aliquis fugiat.
 fulcrum, -ī (*n.*); pēs lectī.
 fulgeō, -ēre, fulsī; lūcem dō.
 fulgur, -uris (*n.*); lūx quae, tempestāte ortā, subito dē caelō dēscendit.
 fulmen, -inis (*n.*); aliquid grave quod fulgure comitante ē caelō cadit.
 fundō, -ere, fūdī, fūsum; id quod bibimus in pōcula fundimus; ēdō.



fūnis, -is (*m.*).
 fūnus, -eris (*n.*); pompa quae sī quis sepelitur fit.
 fūr, fūris (*m.*); is quī quod nōn suum est capit.

fūrāx, -ācis; is quī fūrārī solet fūrāx est.
 furia, -ae (*f.*); nūmen quod nōs ob scelus commissum persequitur.
 furō, -ere, -uī; saeviō; insānum mē praestō.
 fūrōr, -ārī; fūr fūrātūr.
 furor, -ōris (*m.*); nōmen ā verbō *furō* ductum.
 fūrtim; ut fūr.
 fūrtum, -ī (*n.*); id quod fūr committit.
 fūscus, -a, -um; niger.
 fūstis, -is (*m.*); baculum quō aliquem percutimus.

galea, -ae (*f.*); vidē pāginam centēsīmam trīgēsīmam secundam.

gallina, -ae (*f.*); gallus fēminus.

gallus, -ī (*m.*).

genae, -arum (*f.*); partēs ōris inter quas est nāsus.



gener, -erī (*m.*); filiae maritus.

generō, -āre; pariō.

generōsus, -a, -um; nōbilis; liberālis.

genū, -ūs (*n.*); quasi angulus crūris.

gerō, -ere, gessi, gestum; ferō; *sē gerere* significat *esse*, *sē praestāre*.

gigās, -antis (*m.*); homō ingenti statūrā.

gignō, -ere, genuī, genitum; ēdō; gallina pullōs gignit.

gladiātor, -ōris (*m.*); is quī contrā aliquem in arēnā pugnat ut spectāculum adhibeat.

gladiātōrius, -a, -um; ad gladiātōrēs attinēns.

gladius, -ī (*m.*); vidē pāginam centēsimam trīgēsimam secundam.

glōriābundus, -a, -um; is est glōriābundus quī glōriārī solet.

glōrior, -ārī; māgnū loquor, superbō modō loquor. Piscātōrēs saepenumērō sē māgnū piscem cēpisse glōriantur.

Gorgō, -onis (*f.*); fēmina terribilis cui serpentēs prō crinibus erant. Omnēs quōs spectābat in lapidēs convertēbat.

grabātulus, -ī (*m.*); lectus parvus quālī militēs in tabernaculis ūtuntur.

gradus, -ūs (*m.*); mōtus pedis dum ambulāmus.

grandis, -e; māgnus.

grātia, -ae (*f.*); favor; amicitia. *In grātiā cum aliquo redeō*=iterum amicus eī fiō. *Grātiā=causā.*

grātulor, -ārī (*dat.*); grātulor *mīhi* significat beātum mē esse putō.

gula, -ae (*f.*); avāritia.

gustō, -āre; aliquantulum aliquid rei edō.

habitus, -ūs (*m.*); speciēs vestiumquāsggerimus; vestis.

h a l c ē d ō,

-inis (*f.*).

h a r u s p e x,

-ieis (*m.*);

vātēs quī

quid futūrum sit

viscera animālium inspiciendō praedicat.

hasta, -ae (*f.*); pilum.

haud; nōn.

hauriō, -īre, hausī, haustum; aquam ex aliquō locō dūcō; *pōculum hauriō* sī omne quod inest bibō.

haustus, -ūs (*m.*); nōmen est, verbum est *hauriō*.

hecatombē, -ēs (*f.*); sacrificium in quō centum bovēs immolāmus.

hedera, -ae (*f.*).

herbula, -ae (*f.*);

herba parva.

heus; exclāmātiō alieñius vocantis.

hibernus, -a, -um;

ad hiemem attinēns.

hiemps, -emis (*f.*); pars annī; ōrdō est *vēr, aestās, auctumnus, hiemps*.

hinc; ex hōc locō. *Hinc inde*=ex omnibus partibus.

hiō, -āre; ōs aperiō. Sī hiās manum ante ōs pōne.

histriō, -ōnis (*m.*); is quī partem in cōmōdiā aut in tragōdiā in theātrō agit.

hodiē; hōc diē.

honestē; ut hominem honestum decet.

honestus, -a, -um; homō honestus nēmīnem dēcipit.

honōrātus, -a, -um; summī honōris.

honōs, -ōris (*m.*); bona fāma; venerātiō.

horreum, -ī (*n.*); locus ubi frūmentum cūstōdīmus.

horribilis, -e; contrārium quam *iucundus*.

hortulus, -ī (*m.*); hortus parvus.

hortus, -ī (*m.*); quasi ager parvus iuxtā domum. In hortō flōrēs atque arborēs crēscunt.



hospes, -itis (*m.*); aut is quī
nōs domī apud sē excipit, aut
is quem alter ita excipit.

hospitālis, -e; adiectivum est,
nōmen est *hospes*.

hospitāliter; benignī hospitis
ritū.

hospitium, -ī (*n.*); id quod
hospes nōbīs praebet.

hostia, -ae (*f.*); animal quod
immolāmus.

hostis, -is (*m.*); is quī contrā
patriam nostram pūgnat.

hūiusmodi; scilicet *hūius*
modi, tālis.

hūmānitās, -ātis (*f.*); nōmen
est; adiectivum est *hūmānus*.

hūmānus, -a, -um, est adiec-
tivum; nōmen est *homō*.

Benignus, nōn crudēlis.

humus, -ī (*f.*); terra; *humī* =
in terrā.

(icō), -ere, icī, ictum; feriō.

identidem; iterum atque
iterum; saepenumērō.

ideō; ob eam causam.

idōneus, -a, -um; aptus, pro-
prius; id alicuī idōneum est
quod eī est ūtile. Stilus est
scribendō idōneus, ferula per-
cutiendō.

ignārus, -a, -um; is est ignārus
quī ignōrat.

ignōrō, -āre; nōn sciō.

ignōtus, -a, -um; contrārium
quam *nōtus*.

īlium, -ī (*n.*); Trōia.

illibātus, -a, -um; nōn volne-
rātus.

illic; ad illum locum.

illidō, -ere, -līsī, -līsūm; ali-
quid contrā aliam rem iaciō
ac frangō.

illūminō, -āre; lūmen alicuī
rei praestō.

illūstris, -e; praeclārus, nōbilis.
illūstrō, -āre; illūstre aliquid
reddō.

imāgō, -inis (*f.*); figurā
hominis vel deī quam fin-
gimus.

imber, -bris (*m.*); aqua quae
dē caelō cadit.

imitor, -ārī; aliquid alicuī
simile facere cōnor.

immānis, -e; ingēns; horri-
bilis.

immergō, -ere, -sī, -sum; im-
mittō.

immeritō; contrārium quam
meritō; sine causā.

immineō, -ēre; adesse videor;
quasi suprā caput alicūius
pendeō.

immittō, -ere, -mīsī, -mīsūm;
iaciō in, impōnō.

immoderātē; sine modō,
nimis.

immolō, -āre; sacrificō.

immortālis, -e; is est im-
mortālis quī numquam mori-
tur. Deī sunt immortalēs.

impellō, -ere, -pulī, -pulsum;
cōgō, persuādeō, compellō.

impendō, -ere, -dī, -sum; ēdō;
intendō; ūtor, cōnsūmō.

imperō, -āre; iubeō.

impertiō, -īre; partem alicuī
dō.

impetrō, -āre; aliquid impetrō
sī id quod habēre volēbam
mihi accidit; potior; adi-
piscor.

impetus, -ūs (*m.*); vis alicūius
currentis; impulsus.

impleō, -ēre, -ēvī, -ētum;
plēnum faciō.

implōrō, -āre; orō.

imprecor, -ārī; precor; aliquid
malī precor.

improbus, -a, -um; nōn probus.

imprōvisus, -a, -um; nōn prōvisus; ex imprōvisō = subitō.
 impudēns, -entis; is est impudēns quem nihili pudet.
 impulsus, -ūs (*m.*); vīs quā intrat aliquis; aliter *impetus*.
 impūne; sine poenā.
 inanimus, -a, -um; is est inanimus quī nihil potest sentire; paene mortuus.
 inauditus, -a, -um; id est inauditum quod antea nōn audivimus.
 incantō, -āre; carmen magicum canō.
 incassum; frūstrā.
 incendō, -ere, -dī, -sum; ūrō; ligna incendimus ut ignis fiat; efficiō ut aliquid ardeat; efficiō ut aliquis irascatur. *Incensus = ardens*.
 incidō, -ere, -cidī, -cāsū; cadō in.
 incitō, -āre; celerius ire faciō, vel cōgō.
 inclūdō, -ere, -clūsī, -clūsū; in aliquo locō claudō.
 incola, -ae (*m.*); is quī regiōnem quamdam incolit.
 incolō, -ere, -colui; habitō.
 incolumis, -e; salvus, integer, tūtus.
 incredibilis, -e; id incredibile est cui fidem habere nōn possumus.
 increpō, -āre, -uī, -itum; erepitem faciō; reprehendō.
 incumbō, -ere, -cubui, -cubitum (*dat.*); virēs intendō; operam dō.
 incūnābula, -ōrum (*n.*); vestēs quales infāns in cūnis habet.
 incurvus, -a, -um; nōn rēctus.
 inde; ex illō locō; deinde.
 indemnātus, -a, -um; nōn damnātus.

indicō, -āre; significō; dēmonstrō.
 indignor, -ārī; irāscor.
 indō, -ere, -didī, -ditum; dō, addō.
 indūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductum; dūcō in.
 industria, -ae (*f.*); diligentia.
 ineō, -ire, -īvi (-īi), -itum; eō in; incipiō; *cōsiliū ineō* est cōsiliū capiō.
 inermis, -e; sine armīs.
 inexorābilis, -e; is est inexorābilis cuius iram dēprecārī nōn possumus.
 infandus, -a, -um; id est infandum dē quō loqui nōn possumus.
 infāns, -antis (*m.f.*); puer parvus vel puella parva. Infāns loqui nōn potest.
 infēsus, -a, -um; inimicus; irācundus; infestus.
 inferī, -ōrum; quī mundum inferiōrem habitant.
 infernus, -a, -um; ad inferōs attinēns.
 inferō, -ferre, -tuli, illātum; ferō in; contrā aliquem adhibeō.
 infestō, -āre; infestum reddō.
 infestus, -a, -um; nōn tūtus; infestus est locus ubi multi sunt latrōnēs.
 infirmus, -a, -um; nōn validus.
 inflātus, -ūs (*m.*); nōmen ā verbō *inflō* ductum.
 inflō, -āre; in aliquam rem flō; *inflātus* est *ventus plenus*.
 infula, -ae (*f.*); corōna quālem vātēs capiti circumdare solet.
 infundō, -ere, -fūdī, -fūsū; fundō in.
 ingenium, -ī (*n.*); mēns; sagacitās.
 ingēns, -entis; māgnus.

ingredior, -ī, -grēssus sum ;
intrō.

inhālō, -āre ; paene idem quod
inflō ; animam ex ōre mittō.

inhīō, -āre ; suprà aliquid hiāns
pendeō.

inhospitālis, -e ; nōn hōspi-
tālis.

iniciō, -ere, -iēcī, -iectum ; ali-
quid in aliquem iaciō.

inimīcus, -ī (*m.*) ; contrārium
quam *amicus*.

inītiūm, -iī (*n.*) ; contrārium
quam *finis*.

iniūria, -ae (*f.*) ; id quod patior
sī quis mē laedit.

innatō, -āre ; in aliquō locō
natō.

innocēns, -entis ; nōn nocēns.

inopinātus, -a, -um ; id est
inopinātum quod ex imprō-
visō fit, vel quod nōn prō-
vidēmus.

inquam ; dicēbam.

inquit ; dicit vel dixit.

insalūbris, -e ; nōn salūbris,
nōn sānus.

insānia, -ae (*f.*) ; nōmen est,
adiectivum est *insānus*.

insānus, -a, -um ; nōn sānus.

inscius, -a, -um ; ignārus.

insequor, -ī, -secūtus sum ;
sequor.

inserō, -ere, -seruī, -sertum ;
immittō ; impōnō.

insidiae, -ārum (*f.*) ; locus ubi
milites latent ut hostēs dē-
cipiant ; dolus.

insignis, -e ; splendidus ; is
est insignis qui ē cēteris
quasi exstat ; nōn facere pos-
sumus quān eum videāmus.

insolēns, -entis ; superbus ;
impudēns.

insolenter ; adverbium ab ad-
iectivō *insolēns* ductum.

inspiciō, -ere, -spexī, -spectum ;
cūriōsē spectō.

instituō, -ere, -uī, -ūtum ;
auctor alicūius mōris fiō.

institūtum, -ī (*n.*) ; mōs.

instruō, -ere, -struxī, -struc-
tum ; doceō.

insula, -ae (*f.*) ; terra mari
circumdata.

insurgō, -ere, -surrēxī, -sur-
rēctum ; mē tollō.

integer, -gra, -grum ; tūtus ;
salvus, nōn volnerātus.

intempesta nox est media nox.

intendō, -ere, -dī, -tum ; tendō
ad ; *intentus* = summā cūrā.

interdicō, -ere, -dixī, -dictum
(*dat.*) ; vetō.

intereō, -īre, -ivī (-ii), -itum ;
pereō, morior.

interficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectum ;
caedō.

interimō, -ere, -ēmī, -emptum ;
interficiō.

intersum, -esse, -fuī (*dat.*) ;
partem agō in aliquā rē.

intervenīō, -īre, -vēnī, -ven-
tum ; inter duōs aliōs veniō.

intexō, -ere, -texuī, -textum ;
inter aliās rēs aliquid texō.

intrō, -āre ; eō in.

intrōducō, -ere ; inducō.

inundō, -āre ; aquā submergō.

inūsītātus, -a, -um ; id est in-
ūsītātum quod fieri nōn solet.

Contrārium est *solitus*.

inūtilis, -e ; nullā rē dignus.

invādō, -ere, -sī, -sum ; contrā
aliquem irruēns pūgnō.

inveniō, -īre, -vēnī, -ventum ;
reperiō ; quasi *veniō in*.

invicem ; inter sē.

invideō, -ēre, -vidī, -vīsum
(*dat.*) ; tibi invideō sī id
quod tū habēs ego habēre
volō.

invidiā, -ae (*f.*); nōmen ā verbō *invidēō* ductum.

invitō, -āre; ad mē vocō.

invītus, -a, -um; nōn volēns, nōlēns.

invocō, -āre; implorō.

involvō, -ere, -volvī, -volūtum; aliquid in aliā rē volvō; tegō.

irācundus, -a, -um; irā plēnus.

irāscor, -ī, irātus sum; affectus sum irā.

irrideō, -ēre, -rīsī, -rīsum; cum aliquō ita rem agō ut cēteri rideant; aliquem lūdibriō habeō.

irrupō, -ere, -rūpī, -ruptum; irruō.

irruō, -ere, -ruī; māgnō impetū in aliquem locum currō.

iactō, -āre; quatiō; iaciō.

iaculum, -ī (*n.*); tēlum quod ē manū iacimus.

iānitor, -ōris (*m.*); quī iānuam cūstōdit.

iēlūnus, -a, -um; is est iēiūnus quī edere volt.

ientāculum, -ī (*n.*); id quod māne edimus.

iūcunditās, -ātis (*f.*); nōmen est, adiectivum est *iūcundus*.

iūcundus, -a, -um; id est iūcundum quod mihi placet.

iūdicium, -ī (*n.*); iūdicēs in iūdicīō hominem accūsātum aut damnant aut absolvunt.

iūdicō, -āre; id quod iūdicēs faciunt.

iugulō, -āre; iugulum secō.

iugulum, -ī (*n.*); pars corporis inter caput et umerōs.

iugum, -ī (*n.*); id quod cum bovēs arātrō iungimus suprā colla eōrum pōnimus.

Iūnō, -ōnis (*f.*); uxor Iovis.

Iūppiter, Iovis (*m.*); pater deōrum.

iūrō, -āre; affirmō. Nōs Anglī dum iūrāmus librum sacrum manū tenēmus.

iūs, iūris (*n.*); potestās quam oportet nōs habēre; *iūs dō* = iūdicō. *In iūs eō* = rem ad iūdicium dēferō.

iūsiurandum, iūrisiurandi (*n.*); id quod iūrāmus.

iūssum, -ī (*n.*); id quod iubeō. *Iūssū* = secundum iūssa.

labor, -ōris (*m.*); negōtium quod fessōs reddit hominēs; paene idem quod *dolor*.

labōrō, -āre; in summā difficultate sum; doleō, dolōrem sentiō. *Ē capite labōrō* = dolōrem in capite sentiō.

labrum, -ī (*n.*); pars ōris quae dentēs tegit.

lac, lactis (*n.*); albus quidā liquor quem vacca nōbīs praebet.

lacerō, -āre; quasi in fragmenta dentibus secō.

laccessō, -ere, -līvī, -lītum; vexō, perturbō.

lacus, -ūs (*m.*); quasi parvum mare in mediā terrā situm.

laedō, -ere, -sī, -sum; noceō; efficiō ut aliquis doleat.

laetus, -a, -um; fēlix.

lāmentātiō, -ōnis (*f.*); vōx dolentis.

lāmentor, -ārī; fleō; lāmentātiōnem faciō.

lāna, -ae (*f.*); id quod in tergō ovis crēscit ē quō vestēs teximus.

lānificium, -ī (*n.*); ars texendī lānam.

lapillus, -ī (*m.*); lapis parvus.

laqueus, -ī (*m.*); quasi circulus
ē resti factus.

largitiō, -ōnis; dōnum; prae-
cipuē dōnum quō aliquem
corrumpere cōnor.

larva, -ae (*f.*); persōna.

lateō, -ēre, -uī; mē cēlō.

latrō, -ōnis (*m.*); quī id quod
nōn suum est capit.

latus, -eris (*n.*); pars corporis,
neque tergum neque frōns.

lavō, -āre, lāvī, lavātum (lau-
tum *vel* lotum); aquā purgō.

leaena, -ae (*f.*); quasi leo
fēmininus.

lectulus, -ī (*m.*); lectus par-
vus.

lectus, -ī (*m.*); rēs super quam
iacēmus dum dormimus.

lēgātus, -ī (*m.*); is quī ad aliōs
negōtia āctūrus mittitur.

leo, -ōnis (*m.*); animal ferōcis-
simum quod Āfricā aliāsque
regiōnēs habitat.

Lēthaeus, -a, -um; ad Lēthēn
attinēns.

Lēthē, -ēs (*f.*); flūmen apud
inferōs ē quō sī quis bibīt
tōtius priōris vitāe obli-
scitur.

levō, -āre; levius aliquid faciō;
liberō.

lēx, lēgis (*f.*); quasi pūblicum
ēdictum quod quid facere
liceat quidve nōn liceat ex-
pōnit.

libēns, -entis; volēns; laetus.

libenter adverbium est; adiec-
tīvum est *libēns*.

Liber, -erī (*m.*); Bacchus, deus
vinī.

liber, -era, -erum; is est liber
quī nōn est servus.

liberālis, -e. Ad liberōs homi-
nēs attinēns. Contrārium
quam *avidus*.

liberī, -ōrum (*m.*); puerī; filii
et filiae.

libertās, -ātis (*f.*); nōmen est,
adiectivum est *liber*.

libet; placet.

librō, -āre; duās rēs ita teneō
ut aequālem habeant statum.

lictōr, -ōris (*m.*); servus magis-
trātūs. Lictōres fascēs et
secūrim portābant quibus
scelerātōs solēbant puniri.

ligna, -ōrum (*n.*); fragmenta
arboris.

ligneus, -a, -um; adiectīvum
ā nōmine *ligna* ductum.

limōsus, -a, -um; adiectīvum
ā nōmine *limus* ductum.

limus, -ī (*m.*); quasi terra cum
aquā admixta.

lingua, -ae (*f.*); id quod ōri
inest quā loquentēs ūtimur.

lintheum, -ī (*n.*); vestis linthea,
ē linō facta. Tunica est
linthea vestis.

liquefaciō, -ere, -fēcī, -factum;
liquidum aliquid reddō.

liquet; clārum est.

liquidus, -a, -um; adiectīvum
ā nōmine *liquor* ductum.
Contrārium quam *solidus*.

liquor, -ōris (*m.*); id quod fluit.
lis, litis (*f.*); contentiō apud
iūdicium.

litus, -oris (*n.*); pars terrae
apud mare.

locō, -āre; pōnō; negōtium
faciendum quasi vēnum dō.
Is quī negōtium suscipit,
negōtium condūcit, atque
mihi dicit quantū negōtium
perficere velit.

locuplēs, -ētis; dives.

longinquus, -a, -um; procul;
contrārium quam *proximus*.
E *longinquō* = contrārium
quam *prope*.

longitūdō, -inis (*f.*); nōmen est, adiectivum est *longus*.

lōrārius, -ī (*m.*); is qui servōs flagellat.

lōrum, -ī (*n.*); pars coriī angusta et longa.

lōtus, -ī (*f.*); herba quaedam dulcissima.

lucerna, -ae (*f.*); rēs quaedam oleum continēns quae noctem illuminat.

luctor, -ārī; contrā aliquem eō cōsiliō contendō ut ad terram dēciam.

lūctus, -ūs (*m.*); dolor.

lūdibrium, -ī (*n.*); id quod faciō ut aliquem irrideam.

lūdus, -ī (*m.*); locus ubi litterās discimus. Aut cōmoedia aut tragoedia quam in scaenā vidēmus. *Lūdus gladiātōrius* est locus ubi gladiātōrēs pugnāre discunt.

lūmen, -inis (*n.*); lūx.

lūna, -ae (*f.*); ut sōl lūcem dat diē, ita lūna noctū dat.

lūsus, -ūs (*m.*); nōmen est, verbum est *lūdō*.

lutum, -ī (*n.*); limus.

lūx, lūcis (*f.*); id quod sōl dat; diē est lūx, nocte nōn est. *Sub lūcem* = paulō antequam sōl oritur.

macer, -era, -erum; contrārium quam *pinguis*.

māchinor, -ārī; dolōs excōgitō.

maciēs, -ēī (*f.*); est nōmen, adiectivum est *macer*.

mactō, -āre; interficiō, precipuē apud sacrificium.

macula, -ae (*f.*); sī limus aliave rēs sordida in vestem albam cadit maculam facit.

maculōsus, -a, -um; maculārum plēnus.

madeō, -ēre, -uī; madidus sum.

madidus, -a, -um; sī quid in aquam immergō madidum faciō.

magicus, -a, -um; id est magicum quod suprà hūmānam potestātem est; quōmodo fiat nescimus.

magistrātus, -ūs (*m.*); quī pūblica cūrat negōtia. Seriēs magistrātuum est *aedilis*, *quaestor*, *praetor*, *cōsul*, *prō cōnsule*, *cēnsor*.

māgnificus, -a, -um; splendidus; liberālis.

māgnitūdō, -inis (*f.*); nōmen est, adiectivum est *māgnus*.

mālum, -ī (*n.*); pōmum.

mālus, -ī (*m.*); tīgnum in mediā nāve ēreētum.

mandō, -āre; dō, commendō.

māne (*n.*); pars diēi ante meridiem.

maneō, -ēre, mānsī, mānsūm; in locō stō; nōn abeō; habitō.

mānēs, -ium (*m.*); anima vel spīritus mortuī hominis. Mānēs apud inferōs vivunt.

mānsuētus, -a, -um; contrārium quam *ferōx*.

marīnus, -a, -um; ad mare attinēns.

marītus, -ī (*m.*); cui est uxor. Pater tuus est marītus tuae mātis.

marmor, -oris (*m.*); saxum candidum ē quō signa deōrum et templa facimus.

māteria, -ae (*f.*); id ē quō aliquid factum est māteria est.

māternus, -a, -um; ad mātrem attinēns.

mātrimōnium, -ī (*n.*); pater

mātrēm tuam in mātrī-
mōnium dūxit.
mātrōna, -ae (*f.*); fēmina in
mātrīmōnium ducta.
mātūrēscō, -ere, mātūrui;
mātūrus fiō.
mātūrus, -a, -um; frūx
mātūra est edendō idōnea.
mātūtīnus, -a, -um; ad māne
attinēns.
medeor, -ērī (*dat.*); sānō.
medicāmentum, -ī (*n.*); herba
mala; remedium; medicīna.
medicīna, -ae (*f.*); id quod
medicus nōbīs dat.
medicus, -ī (*m.*); is quī aegrōs
sānat.
medicus, -a, -um; ars medica
est ars sānandī aegrōtantēs.
mel, mellis (*n.*); id quod apēs
ē flōribus colligunt.
membrum, -ī (*n.*); pars cor-
poris.
memoria, -ae (*f.*); pars mentis
quā meminimus.
mendācium, -ī (*n.*); nōmen
est; adiectivum est *mendāx*.
mendāx, -ācis; is est mendāx
quī mentitur.
mendicus, -ī (*m.*); homō quī
vagātūrāc sī cui occurrit hunc
in modum eum alloquitur:
“Ō benīgne,” inquit, “dā
mihī, sis, aliquantulum
pecūniae. Septemdecim
mīlia passuum hodiē ambu-
lāvī; nihil habēō quod edam,
neque uxor habet, neque
liberī, quī mihī sunt duo-
decim.”
mēns, mentis (*f.*); animus.
mēnsis, -is (*m.*); duodecima
pars annī.
mentior, -īrī; nōn vērūm dicō.
mentum, -ī (*n.*); pars ōris in-
ferior.

meridiēs, -ēī (*f.*); media diēs.
meritō adverbium est, adiec-
tivum est *meritus*.
meritus, -a, -um; dignus.
merum, -ī (*n.*); vinum cum
nūllā aquā admixtum.
metus, -ūs (*m.*); timor.
mīles, -itis (*m.*); homō quī
pūgnat et patriam dēfendit.
Vidē pāginam centēsīmam
trīgēsīmam secundam.
Minerva, -ae (*f.*); dea bellī
et sapientiae.
minister, -trī (*m.*); servus.
minitor, -ārī; minor.
minor, -ārī; aliquid horribile
mē āctūrū esse dicō.
minuō, -ere, -uī, -ūtum; con-
trārium quam *augeō*.
mīrābilis, -e; mīrus; id quod
admīror est mīrābile.
mīror, -ārī; intellegere nōn
possum.
miserābilis, -e; miser.
miserātiō, -ōnis (*f.*); miseri-
cordia.
miserē; adverbium ab adiec-
tivō *miser* ductum.
miseret, -uit; *miseret mē*
significat *miserīcordiā com-
mōtus sum*.
miserīcordia, -ae (*f.*); sī tibi
parcō miserīcordiā affectus
sum.
modus, -ī (*m.*); finis; *in*
modum alicūius rei significat
sicut, quasi. *Praeter modum*
= nimis.
moenia, -ium (*n.*); mūrī urbis.
mola, -ae (*f.*); frūmentum
molitum.
molae, -ārum (*f.*); duo māgna
atque rotunda saxa quibus
frūmentum molimus.
mōlēs, -is (*f.*); quicquid
māgnae māgnitūdinis.

molliter ; adverbium ab adiectivō *mollis* ductum.

molō, -ere, -uī, -itum ; quasi in fragmenta tundō. Frumentum molis molimus.

moneō, -ēre ; moneō tē ut caveās nē quid accidat.

monitum, -ī (*n.*) ; id quod moneō.

monitus, -ūs (*m.*) ; nōmen ā verbō *moneō* ductum.

mōns, montis (*m.*) ; collis altus.

mōnstrum, -ī (*n.*) ; sīgnum divīnum, portentum.

monumentum, -ī (*n.*) ; sepulcrum.

mordeō, -ēre, momordī, morsum ; dentibus mordēmus aliquid.

moror, -ārī ; moram faciō ; nōn fēstinō.

mortālis, -e ; nōn immortalis.

mortifer, -era, -erum ; mortem ferēs.

mōrum, -ī (*n.*) ; arbor humilis quae nigrās bācās fert.

mōs, mōris (*m.*) ; id quod facere solēmus. *Mōrem alicui gerō = ita agō ut alicui placeam.*

mōtus, -ūs (*m.*) ; nōmen est *mōtus*, verbum *moveō*.

mox ; nōn ita multō post.

mucrō, -ōnis (*m.*) ; gladius.

mūgitus, -ūs (*m.*) ; vōx bovis.

muliebris, -e ; adiectivum ā nōmine *mulier* ductum.

mulier, -eris (*f.*) ; fēmina.

multitūdō, -inis (*f.*) ; turba magna ; multī hominēs.

mundus, -ī (*m.*) ; orbis terrarum.

mūnus, -eris (*n.*) ; spectāculum gladiātōrum ; dōnum.

mūs, mūris (*m.*) ; animal parvum quod fēlēs grātō animō interficiunt eduntque.

Mūsae, -ārum (*f.*) ; deae carminum.

musca, -ae (*f.*).

mustēla, -ae (*f.*).

mūtātiō, -ōnis (*f.*)

nōmen est ; verbum est *mūtō*.

mutilō, -āre ; partem abscidō.

mūtō, -āre ; in aliam fōrmam aliquid vertō.

mūtuor, -ārī ; mūtuum pecūniam accipiō.

mūtus, -a, -um ; is quī loquī nōn potest.

mūtuus, -a, -um ; propriē id quod ad multōs attinet est mūtuum. *Mūtuum aliquid accipiō est aliquid accipiō quod oportet mē postea reddere.* Contrārium est *mūtuum aliquid dō*.

nancīscor, -ī, nactus sum ; adīpīscor ; potior.

nārēs, -ium (*f.*) ; nāsus.

nārrātiō, -ōnis (*f.*) ; id quod nārrō.

nātiō, -ōnis (*f.*) ; civēs ab eādē origine ortī. Rōmānī sunt nātiō.

natō, -āre ; in aquā quasi currō et manibus et pedibus ūsus.

naufragium, -ī (*n.*) ; est naufragium cum nāvēs contrā saxa franguntur.

nauta, -ae (*m.*) ; is quī nāvigat.

nāvigō, -āre ; iter in nāvī faciō.



nāvis, -is (*f.*); id quod nōs
trāns mare portat.
necesse est; oportet.
necessitās, -ātis (*f.*); id quod
mūtārī nūllō modō potest.
necō, -āre; interficiō.
nefārius, -a, -um; malus, sce-
lestus.
neglegō, -ere, -glēxī, -glēctum;
contrārium quam cūrō.
nēgligenter; contrārium quam
diligenter; sine cūrā.
negō, -āre; dicō nōn.
Nemesis, -is (*f.*); dea quae
male facta, praecipuē super-
biam, ulciscitur.
Neptūnus, -ī (*m.*); deus maris.
nēquam, nefārius.
nequeō, nequīvī; nōn pos-
sum.
nex, necis (*f.*); mors; caedēs.
nīdus, -ī (*m.*); domus avis.
nihil; nūlla rēs.
nihilum, -ī (*n.*); nihil; *nihili*
= nūllius pretiī.
nimis, plūs quam oportet.
nimius, -a, -um; māior quam
oportet; *nimī* = *plūrēs quam*
oportet.
niveus, -a, -um; candidus.
nocēns, -entis; nōn innocēns;
is quī rē vērā scelus admisit
nocēns est.
noctū; nocte.
noctua, -ae (*f.*); bībō.
nocturnus, -a, -um; ad noc-
tem attinēns.
nōdus, -ī (*m.*); sī restim aliā
restī intexō fit nōdus.
nōlō, nōlle, nōlūi; nōn volō.
nōminō, -āre; nōmen alicuī dō;
appellō.
Nōnae, -ārum (*f.*); aut quīn-
tus aut septimus diēs mēnsis.
nota, -ae (*f.*); signum scrip-
tum.

notō, -āre; indicō.
nōtus, -a, -um; id quod nōvī
est nōtum mihi.
November, -bris; nōnī mēnsis.
nōvī, -isse; sciō.
novissimus, -a, -um; ultimus.
novitās, -tātis (*f.*); nōmen
est, adiectivum est *novus*.
noxius, -a, -um; id est noxium
quod nōbīs nocet.
nūbō, -ere, nūpsī, nūptum
(*dat.*); māter tua patrī tuō
nūpsit.
nūdō, -āre; nūdum aliquem
reddō.
nūdus, -a, -um; sine vestibus.
nūmen, -inis (*n.*); deus; dei
potestās.
numerus, -ī (*m.*); i, ii, iii,
iiii, v, sunt numerī.
nūntiō, -āre; nārō ut nūntius.
nūntius, -ī (*m.*); is quī ad
aliōs it ut aliquid nārret.
nūper; paulō antea.
nūpta, -ae (*f.*); uxor nūper in
mātrimōnium ducta.
nūptiae, -ārum (*f.*); mātri-
mōnium.
nūptiālis, -e; ad nūptiās atti-
nēns.
nūsquam; in nūllō locō.
nūtō, -āre; hūc illūc pendēns
moveor.
nūtrix, -icis (*f.*); fēmina quae
infantēs cūrat.
nūtus, -ūs (*m.*); mōtus capitis.
nux, nucis (*f.*); genus frūgis;
externam partem dūrissimam
habet; interiōrem modo par-
tem edimus. Sīmīi nucēs
valdē āmant.
obdō, -ere, -didi, -ditum; op-
pōnō; forēs obdō vel claudō.
obdormiō, -īre; dormīre in-
cipiō.

- obducō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductum ;
tegō.
- obeō, -īre, -ivī (-iī) -itum ;
subeō ; patior. (*Mortem*) obeō
= morior.
- obicīō, -ere, -iēcī, -iectum ; con-
trā aliquem iaciō ; alicuī in
ōs iaciō ; accūsō.
- objectus, -ūs (*m.*) ; nōmen ā
verbō *obicīō* ductum.
- obiurgō, -āre ; increpō, repre-
hendō.
- oblinō, -ere, -lēvī, -litum ;
corpus unguentō oblini-
mus.
- obliviō, -ōnis (*f.*) ; nōmen ā
verbō *obliviscor* ductum.
- obliviscor, -ī, -lītus sum (*gen.*) ;
nōn memini.
- obmūtēscō, -ere, -tuī ; mūtus
fiō.
- obruō, -ere, -ruī, -rutum ;
suprā aliquem ita cadō ut
eum dēiciam ; aliquā rē tegō ;
opprimō.
- obserō, -āre ; contrārium quam
reserō.
- observō, -āre ; spectō.
- obses, -idis (*m.f.*) ; is est obses
quem hostibus trādimus, nōs
fidem servātūrōs esse spon-
dendi causā.
- obsideō, -ēre, -sēdī, -sēssum ;
militēs urbem obsident cum
castra circum moenia eius
pōnunt nē quis exire nēve
intrāre possit.
- obstō, -āre, -stitī, -stātum
(*du.*) ; impediō, nōn sinō.
- obtegō, -ere, -tēxī, -tēctum ;
tegō.
- obtemperō, -āre ; pāreō, ob-
oediō.
- obterō, -ere, -trīvī, -trītum ;
pedibus aliquid in fragmenta
frangō.
- obteneō, -ēre, -tinuī, -tentum ;
habeō, teneō, gerō.
- obtūrō, -āre ; oblinō, obstruō.
- obviam eō alicuī ; accurrō ;
alicuī occurro ; dum per viam
eō aliquem offendō.
- occāsiō, -ōnis (*f.*) ; potestās,
opportunitās, facultās ; oc-
cāsiōnem alicuius rei facien-
dae habeō cum eam facere
possum.
- occidō, -ere, -cidī, -cāsum ;
cadō, contrārium quam *oriōr*.
- occidō, -ere, -cidī, -cīsum ; in-
terficiō.
- occultō, -āre ; cēlō.
- occurrō, -ere, -curī, -cursum ;
obviam eō alicuī.
- Ōceanus, -ī (*m.*) ; mare māgnū.
- ocrea, -ae (*f.*) ; id quō miles
crūs tegit nē volnerētur.
- ōdī, ōdisse ; contrārium quam
amō.
- odor, -ōris (*m.*) ; id quod nāri-
bus percipiō.
- offendō, -ere, -dī, -sum ; inveniō,
ita currō ut aliquem corpore
meō feriam. Efficiō ut aliquis
irāscātur vel indignētur.
- offerō, -ferre, obtulī, oblātum ;
praebeō, dō ; obiciō.
- officīna, -ae (*f.*) ; locus ubi
aliquid fabricāmur.
- olea, -ae (*f.*) ; arbor quaedam
quae bācās viridēs prōcreat.
- oleum, -ī (*n.*) ; liquor quīdam
quī, sī incenditur, lūmen dat.
- olīva, -ae (*f.*) ; arbor quaedam
humilis quae bācās viridēs
prōcreat.
- omittō, -ere, -mīsī, -mīssum ;
praetercō ; neglegō.
- omnis, -e ; cūctus ; ūnus-
quisque.
- onerō, -āre ; onus alicuī im-
pōnō.

onus, -eris (*n.*); id quod portō.
opācus, -a, -um; umbrā plēnus,
umbrōsus; locus est opācus
ubi est umbra, ubi sōl nōn
fulget.

opera, -ae (*f.*); opus; *operam*
dō=vehementer cōnor.

operae, -ārum (*f.*); auxilium.

operiō, -ire, operui, opertum;
cēlō, abdō.

opēs, -um (*f.*); dīvitiae, cōpiaae.

opem=auxilium.

oppidum, -ī (*n.*); urbs.

oppōnō, -ere, -posui, -positum;
pōnō ob aliquid.

oppūgnō, -āre; pūgnō contrā.

optō, -āre; habēre volō.

ōrāculum, -ī (*n.*); vōx deī.

ōrātiō, -ōnis (*f.*); dum loquor
ōrātiōnem faciō vel habeō.

ōrātor, -ōris (*m.*); is quī
ōrātiōnem habet vel facit.

orbis, -is (*m.*); aliquid rotun-
dum. *Orbis terrarum*=*omnēs*
terrae quae in mundō sunt.

origō, -inis (*f.*); id est origō ē
quōaliquid oritur, veldūcitur.

orior, -īrī, ortus sum; surgō.

ōrnāmentum, -ī (*n.*); id quō
aliquid ōrnāmus.

ōrnātus, -ūs (*m.*); nōmen est;
verbum est *ōrnō*, vel *decorō*.

ōsculor, -ārī; ōsculum alicuī dō.

ōsculum, -ī (*n.*); amātōrēs
ōribus cōiunctis ōscula inter
sē dant.

ostendō, -ere, -tendī, -tentum;
mōnstrō.

ostium, -ī (*n.*); porta.



ōtium, -ī (*n.*);
contrārium
quam ne-
gōtium.

ovis, -is (*f.*).

ōvum, -ī (*n.*); id ex quō pullus
nāscitur.

pacīscor, -ī, pactus sum;
pactiōne aut spondeō aut
postulō.

pactiō, -ōnis (*f.*); prōmissum;
sī prōmittō mē aliquid tibi
datūrum esse sī tū mihi aliam
rem dederis pactiōnem cum
tē faciō. Nōlī pactiōnem
omittere, sed semper in
pactiōne manē.

paene; nōn omnīnō.

paenitet, -ēre; *paenitet mē*
hūius significat *doleō quod*
hōc fēcī.

pallidus, -a, -um; sine colōre;
albus.

pallor, -ōris (*m.*); color palli-
dus.

palūs, -ūdis (*f.*); lacus ubi
limōsa est aqua.

pampinus, -ī (*m. f.*); frōns
vītis.

pangō, -ere, panxī (pepigī,
pēgī), panctum (pāctum);
sī iānuam clausam pangimus
nēmō potest intrāre.

pannōsus, -a, -um; vestis
pannōsa est vestis multis
forāminibus secta.

panthēra, -ae (*f.*); animal
leōnī similis.

pār, parīs; similis; idem.

Parcae, -ārum; fēminae, seu
deae rēctius appellantur, quae
fātum nōbīs canunt.

parcō, -ere, pepercī, parsum
(*dat.*); veniam dō; nōn
interficiō.

parēns, -entis (*m. f.*); pater
et māter sunt parentēs.

pariēs, -etis (*m.*); cellae
mūrus.

pariō, -ere, peperī, partum;
faciō, gīgnō. Avis ōva parit.

parō, -āre; sibi parāre est
adipīscī.

particeps, -cipis ; is quī partem alicūius rei accipit particeps eius est.

partim ; ex parte ; nōn omninō.

pāscō, -ere, pāvī, pāstum ; cibum animālibus praebeō ; animālia dum in agris edunt cūstodiō.

pāscua, -ōrum (*n.*) ; locus ubi animālia pāscuntur.

passim ; in multis locis.

passus, -ūs (*m.*) ; spatium quod inter pedēs est dum ambulāmus.

pāstor, -ōris (*m.*) ; is quī ovēs pāscit ac cūstodit.

patefaciō, -ere, -fēcī, -factum ; aperiō, reserō ; expōnō.

patior, -ī, passus sum ; sinō ; sentiō ; *dolōrem patior est doleō.*

patria, -ae (*f.*) ; terra ubi nātus est aliquis.

patruēlis, -e ; ad patruum attinēns.

patruus, -ī (*m.*) ; patris frāter.

pauca ; nōn multa.

paulisper ; breve tempus.

paulō ; nōn multō.

paululum ; nōn multum.

pauper, -eris ; is quī nōn multum habet pecūniae.

pavor, -ōris (*m.*) ; terror.

pecus, -oris (*n.*) ; turba animālium.

pelagus, -ī (*n.*) ; mare.

pellō, -ere, pepulī, pulsum ; aliquem in fugam vertō ; agō.

Penātēs, -ium (*m.*) ; deī domūs.

pendeō, -ēre, pependī ; id pendet quod suspenditur.

pendulus, -a, -um ; id est pendulum quod pendet.

penitus ; altē ; ad intimam partem.

penna, -ae (*f.*) ; membrum corporis quō avis volat.

pēnsum, -ī (*n.*) ; opus domī factum.

peragō, -ere, -ēgī, -āctum ; ad finem agō, perficiō.

peragrō, -āre ; per locum vagor.

percellō, -ere, -culī, -culsum ; percutiō ; terrōre afficiō.

percipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptum ; spectō, videō, intelligō.

percutiō, -ere, -cussī, -cussum ; pulsō.

perducō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductum ; ūsque ad finem dūcō.

peregrinus, -ī (*m.*) ; quī aliam ac nōs habitat terram.

pereō, -īre, -īvī (-īi), -itum ; morior.

perfacile ; omninō facile.

perferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātum ; ad aliquem portō ; dēferō.

perficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectum ; faciō ; contrārium quam *incipiō*.

perfidia, -ae (*f.*) ; mala fidēs.

perforō, -āre ; forāmen per aliquid faciō.

perfricō, -āre, -fricuī, -fricatum (-frictum) ; oblinō.

perfringō, -ere, -frēgī, -frāctum ; effringō.

perfundō, -ere, -fūdī, -fūsum ; aliquid madidum reddō.

pergō, -ere, -rrēxī, -rrēctum ; prōcēdō.

pergula, -ae (*f.*) ; quasi turgurium quō, ex aliō aedificio cui affixum est ēminentī, Rōmānī ut tabernā ūtēbantur.

periclitator, -ārī ; in periculō sum ; quāle sit aliquid experiri cōnor ; alicūius rei periculum faciō.

periculōsus, -a, -um; contrārium quam *tūtus*.

periculum, -ī (*n.*); periculum est ubi locus nōn est tūtus; aliter significat *experīmentum*.

permāgnus, -a, -um; māximus.

permaneō, -ēre, -mānsī, -mānsū; ūsque ad finem maneō.

permittō, -ere, -mīsī, -mīssum; sinō; intrāre aliquem sinō.

perperam; contrārium quam *rēctē*.

perscribō, -ere, -scrīpsī, -scrīptum; *pecūniā perscribō* est *pecūniā mutuā dō*.

persequor, -ī, -secūtus sum; capere cōnor; sequor; vindicō.

persōna, -ae (*f.*); effigiēs quam faciēi impōnimus. Puerī Anglicī persōnās Nōnīs Novembribus saepenumērō ferunt.

perspiciō, -ere, -spexī, -spectum; diligenter spectō.

perterreō, -ēre; valdē terreō.

pertractō, -āre; tangō.

perturbātiō, -ōnis (*f.*); nōmen est, verbum est *perturbō*.

perturbō, -āre; agitō; timor vel terror mentem perturbat.

pervenīō, -ire, -vēnī, -ventum; ad finem venīō.

pessulus, -ī (*m.*); longum instrūmentum aut ligneum aut ferreum quō iānuam ita pangimus ut nēmō possit intrāre.

pēstilentia, -ae (*f.*); pēstis; tempestās insalūbris.

pēstis, -is (*f.*); rēs horribilis; aliquid mali quod nōs vexat.

Pherae, -ārū (*f.*); oppidum in Thessaliā.

Pheraeī, -ōrum (*m.*); quī Pherās habitābant.

philosophus, -ī (*m.*); homō sapiēns.

phōca,

-ae (*f.*);

canis

marinus.



pictor,

-ōris (*m.*); is quī pingit.

pictūra, -ae (*f.*); id quod

pictor pingit; tabella picta.

pietās, -ātis (*f.*); nōmen est; adiectivum est *pīus*.

pila, -ae (*f.*).

pileus, -ī (*m.*);

id quod in

capite ferimus,

dum forīs

sumus.



pilum, -ī (*n.*). Vidē pāginam centēsīmam trigēsīmam secundam.

pilus, -ī (*m.*); capillus animalis.

pingō, -ere, pīnxī, pīctum; alium colōrem alicuī rei dō.

pinguis, -e; is est pinguis cui nimis est carnis.

piscātor, -ōris (*m.*); quī piscēs capit vel vēndit.

piscis, -is (*m.*); animal parvum quod mare habitat.

Piscēs edimus.

pīstor, -ōris (*m.*); is quī pānem facit ac vēndit.

pīus, -a, -um; is est pīus quī ergā parentēs suōs bonum sē praestat; bonus, probus.

placenta, -ae (*f.*); dulce genus pānis.

placidus, -a, -um; quīētus, mollis; nōn irācundus.

plācō, -āre; irām alicūius dēprecor; efficiō ut aliquis placidus sit.

plāne; elārē.

planta, -ae (f.); pars pedis inferior.

platēa, -ae (f.); via intrā urbem.

plaudō, -ere, plausī, plausum; sonum manibus faciō quō aliquem laudem.

plaustrum, -ī (n.); id quod equus trahit in quō rēs portāmus.

plausus, -ūs (m.); plaudentium sonus.

plēbs, -is (f.); humiliōrēs ac pauperiōrēs cīvēs.

plērique; paene omnēs.

plērumque; paene semper.

plūma, -ae (f.); id quod corpus avis contegit.

pluvia, -ae (f.); imber.

pōculum, -ī (n.); vās ē quō bibimus.

poenās dō alicuī; aliquis mē pūnitur; contrārium est poenās sūmō.

polliceor, -ērī, pollicitus sum; prōmittō.

pollūtus, -a, -um; nōn pūrus; foedus.



pompa, -ae (f.); quasi longa hominum seriēs per viās ambulantium.

pōmum, -ī (n.).

pondus, -eris (n.); aliquid grave; onus.



populus, -ī (m.); cīvēs.

porcus, -ī (m.).

porrigō, -ere,

-rēxī, -rēctum; extendō; dō. porta, -ae (f.); quasi iānuā urbis.

portō, -āre; ferō.

possessiō, -ōnis (f.); nōmen ā verbō possideō ductum.

possideō, -ēre, -sēdī, -sēssum; habeō, teneō.

posterus, -a, -um; quī postea venit; posterō diē = diē secundō.

postpōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positum; minōris aestimō; sī tē frātri tuō postpōnō frātre tē meliōrem esse putō.

postrēmō; vidē dēnique.

postridiē; posterō diē.

postulō, -āre; poseō.

potentia, -ae (f.); potestās; vīs. potestās, -tātis (f.) est nōmen; verbum est possum; occasiō, facultās, opportunitās.

pōtiō, -ōnis (f.); pōtus.

potior, -īrī (abl.); adipiscor, mihi parō.

potissimum; māximē.

pōtus, -ūs (m.); id quod bibimus.

praecēdō, -ere, -cēssi, -cēssum; idem quod antecēdō.

praeceptum, -ī (n.); monitum.

praecidō, -ere, -cīdī, -cīsum; abscidō.

praecipitō, -āre; in caput aliquem iaciō.

praecipuē; in prīmīs.

praeclārus, -a, -um; illūstris, nōbilis.

praecō, -ōnis (m.); homō magnā vōce praeditus quī apud iūdicium aliumve hominum conventum profatur. Silentium fieri iubet.

praeda, -ae (f.); id quod capimus, spolia; animal quod venāmur.

praedicō, -ere, -dixī, -dictum; quāle futurum sit aliquid dicō.

praeditus, -a, -um; is praeditus est aliquā rē quī aliquam rem habet.

praeſciō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectum; aliquem ut ducem vel caput alicūius rei creō.

praemium, -ī (n.); dōnum quod ob virtutem accipiō.

praesaepium, -ī (n.); pars stabulī ubi equus stat dum cibum edit.

praesēns, -entis; is quī adest praesēns est.

praesidium, -iī (n.); auxilium.

praestō, -āre, -stitī, -stātum (-stitum); praebeō. *sē praeſtāre est sē mōnstrāre vel esse.*

praetereā; praeter ea; nōn modo . . . sed etiam.

praetereō, -ire, -ivī (-ii), -itum; eō praeter aliquem; neglegō; omittō.

praetervēhor, -ī, -vectus sum; in nāvī praetereō.

praetor, -ōris (m.); magistrātus Rōmānus quī iūs dat.

prātum, -ī (n.); ager viridis ubi nihil nisi herba crēscit.

precor, -ārī; orō.

prehendō, -ere, -hendī, -hēsum; teneō, capiō, tangō.

prēlum, -ī (n.); locus in quō ūvās premimus ut sūcus effluat.

pretiōsus, -a, -um; māgnī pretiī.

pretium, -ī (n.); pecūnia quam prō rē acceptā solvimus.

prex, *precis* (f.); vōx quā deōs alloquimur.

princeps, -ipīs (m.); homō illūstris.

prīstinus, -a, -um; antīquus.

privātus, -a, -um; contrārium quam *publicus*.

privō, -āre; aliquem aliquā rē

privō = aliquam rem ab aliquō capiō.

probō, -āre; laudō; idōneum aliquem esse putō.

probus, -a, -um; bonus.

procāx, -ācis; impudēns.

prōcēdō, -ere, -cēssī, -cēssum; eō.

prōcērus, -a, -um; altus, māgnā statūrā.

prōcreō, -āre; gignō; pariō.

procul; contrārium quam *prope*.

Nōn procul abest significat *nōn multum abest*.

procus, -ī (m.); quī fēminam in mātīmōniū petit.

prōdeō, -ire, -ivī (-ii), -itum; prōcēdō.

prōdigium, -iī (n.); sīgnum dīvinum; mōnstrum. Rēs quaedam inūsītātā quae hominēs terret.

prōditor, -ōris (m.); prōditor urbis portās clam aperit hostēsque intrāre sinit.

prōdō, -ere, -didī, -ditum; prōditor prōdit.

proelium, -ī (n.); pūgna.

profectiō, -ōnis (f.); nōmen ā verbō *proficīscor* ductum.

profectō; scilicet.

prōferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātum; extendō; dēprōmō.

profor, -fari; -fātus sum; loquor; praedicō.

profundō, -ere, -fūdī, -fūsum; aliquam rem, liquorem praecipuē, ēiciō vel dēiciō.

profundus, -a, -um; altus.

prōgredior, -ī, -grēssus sum; prōcēdō.

prohibeō, -ēre; nōn sinō.

prōiciō, -ere, -iēcī, -iectum; dēiciō; iaciō, extendō.

prōinde; similī modō.

prōlābor, -ī, -lāpsus sum; cadō; mē praecipitō.

prōlēs, -is (*f.*); nātī, liberī.
 prōluviēs, -ēi (*f.*); diluvium.
 prōmittō, -ere, -misi, -missum;
 dicō mē aliquid factūrum
 esse.
 prōnus, -a, -um; quasi in
 caput cadēns.
 propāgō, -āre; extendō, aliis
 aliquid nōtum faciō.
 propellō, -ere, -puli, -pulsum;
 agō; efficiō ut aliquid prōcē-
 dat.
 propinquus, -a, -um; vicīnus;
 id quod prope est propin-
 quum est.
 propinquus, -ī (*m.*); pater,
 frāter, soror, avunculus,
 patruus, cēterī sunt propin-
 quī.
 prōpōnō, -ere, -posui, -positum;
 paene idem quod *capōnō*.
 prōprius, -a, -um; id mihi
 proprium est quod mihi solī
 est. Contrārium quam *com-
 mūnis*.
 prōsiliō, -ire, -ui; salīo ex.
 prōsperē; bene, fēliciter.
 prōsperus, -a, -um; fēlix,
 bonus.
 prōspiciō, -ere, -spexī, -spec-
 tum; spectō; vertor ad ali-
 quid; ē longinquō spectō.
 prōsternō, -ere, -strāvī, -strā-
 tum; dēiciō.
 prōterō, -ere, -trivī, -tritum;
 obterō, contemnō.
 prōtinus; statim.
 prōvehor, -ī, -vectus sum;
 prōcēdō; *homō propectae actā-
 tis* est *homō multōs annōs
 nātus*.
 prōverbium, -iī (*n.*); vōx sapi-
 entiae.
 prōvideō, -ēre, -vidī, -visum;
 caveō; cūram adhibeō nē
 quid accidat.

prōvocō, -āre; ēvocō; ad cer-
 tamen aliquem vocō.
 proximus, -a, -um; prope,
 propior, proximus.
 prūdēns, -entis; is quī prō-
 videt; sapiēns.
 prūdētia, -ae (*f.*); nōmen est;
 adiectivum est *prūdēns*.
 publicē; adverbium ab adiec-
 tivō *pūblicus* ductum.
 pudet, -ēre, -uit; id mē pudet
 quod efficit ut genae mihi
 rubeant.
 pudor, -ōris (*m.*); nōmen est,
 verbum est *pudet*. Pudor
 efficit ut genae nōbis rubeant.
 puella, -ae (*f.*); soror est
 puella, frāter puer.
 pūgna, -ae (*f.*); nōmen ā verbō
pūgnō ductum.
 pulchritūdō, -inis (*f.*); nōmen
 est *pulchritūdō*, adiectivum
pulcher.
 pullus, -ī (*m.*).
 puls, pultis (*f.*);
 cibi genus ex
 farre aut legū-
 minibus in aquā
 coctis.
 pulsus, -ūs (*m.*);
 nōmen est, ver-
 bum est *pellō*.



pūnior, -iri; si quando pēnsun
 male faciō magister mē pūni-
 tur; poenās ā mē sūmit.
 Ego—ō mē miserum—poenās
 dō.
 purgō, -āre; pūrum faciō.
 Cum tabula nigra litterārum
 est plēna magister puerō cui-
 dam imperat ut eam purget.
 purpurātus, -ī (*m.*); satelles
 nōbilis quī rēgem comitātur.
 purpureus, -a, -um; color qui-
 dam splendidus, paene idem
 quod *ruber*.

puteus, -ī (*m.*); forāmen in terrā dēfossum ex quō aquam haurimus.

putris, -e; nōn recēns.

pyra, -ae (*f.*); multa ligna in ūnō locō exstructa super quae cadāver combūrī solet.

Pyrrhicha, -ae (*f.*); saltātiō hominum quī arma ferunt.

quadrātus, -a, -um; hūius-modī □.

quadrigae, -ārum (*f.*); currus et quattuor equī inter sē iūnetī.

quadrupēs, -edis; quī quattuor habet pedēs.

quaerō, -ere, quaesivī, quaesitum; invenīre cōnor, petō.
Quaerō dē aliquō est aliquem rogō.

quamdiū; quantum temporis. quanti; quanti pretii.

quāpropter; quam ob causam.

queror, -ī, questus sum; aliquid nōn aequum esse putō; indignor.

quies, -ētis (*f.*); ōtium. Verbum est *quiēscō*. *Quiētem capiō = dormiō.*

quiēscō, -ere, -ēvī, -ētum; quiētem agō, dormiō, nūllum negōtium agō.

Quiritēs, -ium (*m.*); Rōmānī.

quīvis, quaevis, quodvis; quicumque tibi placet; ullus.

quondam; ōlīm, tempore quōdam.

radius, -iī (*m.*); quasi lūcis sulcus quem sōl ēdit.

rāmus, -ī (*m.*); quasi brachium arboris.

rārus, -a, -um; contrārium quam *dēnsus*. Id est rārum quod nōn saepe vidēmus.

ratio, -ōnis (*f.*); modus.

raucus, -a, -um; vōx nōbīs rauca fit sī nimis loquimur.

recēdō, -ere, -cēssī, -cēssum; mē recipiō.

recēns, -entis; novus.

recēssus, -ūs (*m.*); locus remōtus quō nōs recipere possumus cum multitudinem vitāre cupimus.

recidō, -ere, recidī, recāsum; retrō cadō.

reciperō, -āre; iterum capiō.

recipiō, -ere, -cēpi, -ceptum; iterum capiō; mē recipiō = redeō.

recordor, -ārī; in memoriam revocō.

recumbō, -ere, -cubui; cubō.

recūsō, -āre; nōlō, nōn volō; negō.

reddō, -ere, -didī, -ditum; faciō.

redigō, -ere, -ēgī, -āctum; retrō agō; reddō.

redimiō, -ire; cingō, circumdō.

redimō, -ere, -ēmī, -emptum; captīvōs pecūniā solūtā redimimus.

redūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductum; retrō dūcō; retrō aliquid trahō.

refertus, -a, -um; omnīnō plēnus.

refrigerō, -āre; frigidum aliquid reddō.

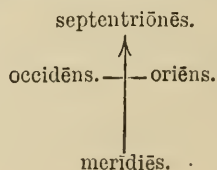
refugiō, -ere, -fūgī; retrō fugiō.

rēgia, -ae (*f.*); rēgis domus.

rēgina, -ae (*f.*); rēgis uxor.

regiō, -ōnis (*f.*); pars.

regiōnēs caelī sunt quattuor:—



(*septentriōnēs* contrārium quam
meridiēs ubi sōl mediā diē
 vertitur.
oriēns ubi sōl oritur.
occidēs ubi sōl in ōceanum
 occidit.)
rēgnum, -ī (*n.*); *rēx* *rēgnum*
 obtinet.
reiciō, -ere, -iēcī, -iectum; *retrō*
iaciō; *repellō*.
reliquus, -a, -um; *relictus*;
 sī ē tribus libris ūnum capio
 duo sunt reliqui.
remedium, -ī (*n.*); id quod nōs
 sanat.
remittō, -ere, -mīsī, -missum;
retrō mittō; *abire* sinō.
remōtus, -a, -um; id quod nōn
 prope est *remōtum* est.
remūneror, -ārī; *praemium*
 alicui ob benīgnitātem eius
 dō.
rōmus, -ī (*m.*); *instrūmentum*
 quod manibus per aquam
 movēmus quō nāvem pro-
 pellāmus.
renovō, -āre; *novum* facio.
renūntiō, -āre; *ad* aliquem
rediens aliquid nūntiō.
reor, *rērī*, *ratus* sum; *putō*.
repellō, -ere, *repulī*, *repulsum*;
dēiciō; *retrō iaciō*.
repentinus, -ū, -um; *adiec-*
tivum est; *adverbium* est
repente.
repetō, -ere, -ivī (-iī) -itum;
iterum petō; *iterum* capio.
rēpō, -ere, -rēpsī, *rēptum*; *am-*
bulō eō modō quō animal quod
 nullōs habet pedēs *prōcēdit*.
reprehendō, -ere, -dī, -sum;
 contrārium quam *laudō*.
reputō, -āre; *dē* aliquā *rē*
cōgitō.
requiescō, -ere, -quiēvī, -quiē-

tum; *quiētem* agō, *dormiō*
 ut *vīrēs* recipiam.
reserō, -āre; *aperiō*.
reservō, -āre; *servō*.
resistō, -ere, -stitī; *contrā* ali-
 quem *pūgnō*.
respōsum, -ī (*n.*); *nōmen*
 est; *verbum* est *respondeō*.
rēspūblica, *reipūblīcae* (*f.*);
pūblica *negōtia*; *ratio* haec
agendī; *civitas*.
restis, -is (*f.*); *fūnis*.
restituō, -ere, -uī, -ūtum;
reddō.
restō, -āre, -stitī; *maneō*; *re-*
liquus sum.
rēte, -is (*n.*); id quō *piscēs* ē
marī *capimus*.
retegō, -ere, -tēxī, -tēctum;
 contrārium quam *tegō*.
retexō, -ere, -uī; aliquid *tex-*
tum *solvō*. *Contrārium* quam
texō.
retineō, -ēre, -tinuī, -tentum;
retrō *teneō*; *nōn* sinō *abire*.
reus, -ī (*m.*); *homō* *accūsātus*.
Capitis reus est is quī *dē* *rē*
capitālī *accūsātus* est.
revēlō, -āre; *contrārium* quam
tegō.
revertor, -ī, -versus sum;
redeō.
revocō, -āre; *retrō* *vocō*.
rigeō, -ēre; *rigidus* sum.
rigidus, -a, -um; *dūrus*.
rīma, -ae (*f.*); *quasi* *angustum*
forāmen. *Sī* quid *dehiscit*
rīma *fit*.
rīpa, -ae (*f.*); *pars* *terrae* *prope*
flūmen.
rīsus, -ūs (*m.*); *nōmen* est;
verbum est *rideō*. *Rīsuī* est
mīhi = *efficit* ut *rideam*.
rīte; *rēctō* modō; *ut* *oportet*.
rītū; *secundum* *mōrem* ali-
 cūius.

rīxa, -ae (*f.*); pūgna inter paucōs et privātōs.

rōdō, -ere, rōsī, rōsum; paene idem quod mordeō; dentibus aliquid frangō. Mūres rōdunt chartam. Nōlī unguēs rōdere.

roga, -ae (*f.*); pyra.

rosa, -ae (*f.*); flōs quīdam pulcherrimus.

rota, -ae (*f.*); pars currūs vel plaustrī quae cum volvitur currus prōcēdit.

rotundus, -a, -um; littera O est rotunda.

rubeō, -ēre; ruber fiō; genae mihi rubent.

rudēns, -entis (*m.*); fūnis nāvis.

rudō, -ere, -īvī, -ītum; sonum faciō quālem facit asinus.

rūmor, -ōris (*m.*); fāma.

rūpēs, -is (*f.*); saxum māgnū.

rūrsus; iterum.



saccus, -ī (*m.*).

sacerdōs, -ōtis (*m.*); quī sacra cūrat.

sacra, -ōrum (*n.*); rēs sacrae.

sacrificium, -ī (*n.*); nōmen est, verbum est *sacri-*

ficō.

sacrificō, -āre; animal interficiō ac combūrō ut deōs plācem.

saeculum, -ī (*n.*); centum annī.

saepenumērō; saepe.

saeviō, -īre; saevum mē praestō.

saevitia, -ae (*f.*); nōmen est *sacritia*, adiectivum *saevus*.

sāga, -ae (*f.*); fēmina quae

magicam artem scit; plērumque foedā sunt speciē; nigrae fēlēs eās comitantur.

sagācitās, -tātis (*f.*); nōmen est; adiectivum est *sagāx*.

sagāx, -ācis; sapiēns; nōn stultus.

sagitta, -ae (*f.*); id quod ex arcū ēmittimus.

sal, salis (*m.*); id quod suprā cibum spargimus quō melius percipiāmus sapōrem.

salsus, -a, -um; adiectivum ā nōmine *sal* ductum.

saltātiō, -ōnis (*f.*); nōmen ā verbō *saltō* ductum.

saltō, -āre; braccia, pedēs, corpus hūc illūc iactandō ad sonum tibiae moveor. Puer saltat.

salūbris, -e; sānus; locus est salūbris ubi paucī aegrōtant.

salūbritās, -ātis (*f.*); nōmen est, adiectivum est *salūbris*.

salūs, -ūtis (*f.*); contrārium quam *periculum*.

salvus, -a, -um; tūtus.

sānē; scilicet.

sanguis, -inis (*m.*); ruber quīdam liquor quī corpori inest.

sānō, -āre; efficiō ut aliquis valeat.

sapiēns, -entis; contrārium quam *stultus*.

sapor, -ōris (*m.*); id quod linguā percipiō dum edō.

sarcina, -ae (*f.*); onus.

satelles, -itis (*m.*); minister, praecipuē rēgis minister aut comes.

satyrus, -ī (*m.*); satyrī erant hominēs quī silvās habitābant; pedēs caprōrum, nec nōn caudam, habēbant.



saxeus, -a, -um; adiectivum est, nomen est *saxum*.

saxum, -i (*n.*); lapis magnus.

scaena, -ae (*f.*); locus in theatrō ubi histriones stant.

sceleratus, -ā, -um; scelestus. scelestus, -a, -um; qui scelus facit; pessimus.

scelus, -eris (*n.*); nefas; id quod non oportet nos facere. Scelus est furari, aliquem interficere.

scēptrum, -i (*n.*); regis baculum.

scientia, -ae (*f.*); nomen a verbo *sciō* ductum.

scilicet; scire licet; nimirum, sine dubio, ut omnes intelligere possunt.

sciō, -ire, scīvi, scītum; intellego.

sciscitor, -ārī; interrogō; quaerō.

scopulus, -ī (*m.*); saxum.

scriptūra, -ae (*f.*); aliquid scriptum.

sculptor, -ōris (*m.*); is qui signa ex marmore fingit.

scūtum, -ī (*n.*). Vidē paginam centesimam trigessimam secundam.

secrētus, -a, -um; remotus; non publicus.

secūris, -is (*f.*); instrumentum quō arborēs abseidimus.

secus; aliter; non recte.

sēdēs, -is (*f.*); sella.

sēmimortuus, -a, -um; paene mortuus.

sēmisorpnus, -a, -um; vix vigilans.

sēmovere, -ēre, -mōvi, -mōtum; amovere, removeō.

senātus, -ūs (*m.*); ordo virorum quorum consilio res publica regitur.

senectūs, -tūtis (*f.*); aetās senis.

senex, senior, nātū maximus; contrarium quam *iuvēnis*.

sēnsus, -ūs (*m.*); id quō aliquid percipimus. Nomen est *sēnsus*, verbum *sentio*.

sententia, -ae (*f.*); verborum numerus quī sēnsū habet; vox iudicium aut damnantium aut absolventium. *Sententia philosophi* est id quod philosophus cēset.

sentio, -īre, sēnsi, sēnsū; animō percipio; intellegō; patior.

sepeliō, -īre, -ivī (-iī) -ultum; in terram cadāver inserō.

septentrionālis, -e, est adiectivum; nomen est *septentriones*.

septentrionēs, -um (*m.*); vidē *regiones caeli*.

sepulcrum, -ī (*n.*); locus in quō homō mortuus includitur.

sepultūra, -ae (*f.*); nomen a verbo *sepeliō* ductum.

sequor, -ī, secūtus sum; eō post aliquem.

Sēres, -um (*m.*); sunt ei quī partem Asiae ad orientem versam habitant. Hodie capillum quasi in funem coactum gerunt.

sērica vestis est molle genus vestis ex eā materiā a Scribis factum quam minutum quoddam animal ē corpore suo quasi texit.

seriēs, -ēi (*f.*); numeri seriem faciunt, i, ii, iii, iiii, v.

sermō, -ōnis (*m.*); est sermō dum loquimur.

serō, -ere, sēvī, satum; in terram inserō.

serpens, -entis (*f.*); animal quod serpit.

serpō, -ere, serpsī, scriptum ;
rēpō.

servitūs, -ūtis (*f.*) ; contrārium
quam *libertās*. Servi in ser-
vitūte sunt.

servō, -āre ; tūtum vel salvum
faciō ; cūstōdiō ; dēfendō.

sēta, -ae (*f.*) ; capillus quālem
habet porcus.

sevērīter ; adverbium ab adiec-
tivō *sevērus* ductum.

sevērūs, -a, -um ; saevus, crū-
dēlis.

sicārius, -ī (*m.*) ; is quī alium
interficiit.

siccitās, -ātis (*f.*) ; nōmen est,
adiectivum est *siccus*.

siccō, -āre ; siccum aliquid
reddō.

siccus, -a, -um ; contrārium
quam *madidus*.

sicut ; ut, quasi, tamquam.

sīdus, -eris (*n.*) ; astrum.

sīgnō, -āre ; sīgnum faciō.

sīgnum, -ī (*n.*) ; id est sīgnum
quod aliquid significat vel
īndicat. Sīgnum deī est ali-
quid ē marmore plērūque
factum quod fōrmam deī imi-
tātur. Sīgnum bellī est sonus
tubae.

silentium, -ī (*n.*) ; est silen-
tium cum omnēs silent.

sileō, -ēre, -uī ; taceō.

silva, -ae (*f.*) ; multae arborēs
in ūnō locō sitae sunt silva.

similitūdō, -inis (*f.*) ; nō-
men est ; adiectivum est
similis.

simius, -iī (*m.*) ; animal hominī
simillimum. Sunt quī dicant
genus hūmānum ā simiīs esse
ductum.

simplex, -icis ; facilis.

simul ac ; eōdem tempore quō ;
statim.

simulācrum, -ī (*n.*) ; sīgnum,
imāgō, effigiēs.

simulātiō, -ōnis (*f.*) ; nōmen ā
verbō *simulō* ductum.

simulō, -āre ; simulō mē esse
quod rē vērā nōn sum. Sī
lātrō simulō mē esse canem ;
sī mūgiō bovem mē esse
simulō.

sinister, -tra, -trum ; contrā-
rium quam *dexter*.

sinus, -ūs (*m.*) ; duplex pars
vestis in quā rēs ferre pos-
sumus.

sīs ; sī vīs, sī tibi placet.

sīstrum, -ī (*n.*) ; sacra speciēs
crepundiōrum.

sitiō, -īre, -ivī (-iī) ; bibere volō.

sis, -is (*f.*) ; *sitim habeo* =
sitiō.

situs, -a, -um ; positus.

soccus, -ī (*m.*) ; leve calcei
genus.

societās, -ātis (*f.*) ; grex vel
turba sociōrum.

socius, -ī (*m.*) ; comes quī negō-
tium mēcum agit. Is quī
contrā aliōs mēcum pūgnat.

sodālis, -is (*m. f.*) ; comes.

solea, -ae (*f.*) ; soccus.

solidus, -a, -um ; integer.

sōlitūdō, -inis (*f.*) ; locus quem
nēmō habitat.

solium, -ī (*n.*) ; sella māgna ;
rēgis sella.

sollers, -ertis ; sagāx.

solum, -ī (*n.*) ; terra.

sōlus, -a, -um ; sine aliīs.

solvō, -ere, solvi, solūtum ; li-
berō. *Pecūniam solvō* = *pecū-
niam dō*. *Nāvem solvō* = *nāvi-
gāre incipiō*.

somniō, -āre ; somnium perci-
piō.

somnium, -ī (*n.*) ; id quod
mihī dormienti appāret.

somnus, -ī (*m.*); *somnō mē dō*
 dum in lectō oculōs claudō.
sonitus, -ūs (*m.*); sonus.
sopor, -ōris (*m.*); somnus pro-
 fundus.
sordidus, -a, -um; nōn pūrus.
 Sī sordidae sunt manūs
 lavandae sunt.
sors, sortis (*f.*); cāsus; for-
 tūna; respōnsūm ōrāculi.
spargō, -ere, sparsī, sparsum;
 hūc illūc iactō vel iaciō.
speciōsus, -a, -um; pulcher.
spectāculum, -ī (*n.*); id quod
 spectāmus.
spectātor, -ōris (*m.*); is quī
 spectāculum spectat.
speculor, -ārī; īnspeciō, spectō.
spelunca, -ae (*f.*); quasi māg-
 num forāmen inter rūpēs.
spērō, -āre; id spērō quod
 accidere volō.
spīritus, -ūs (*m.*); animus.
splendidus, -a, -um; clārī
 colōris; candidus.
spoliō, -āre; abstrahō, abripiō;
 arma vel spolia ab aliquō
 rapiō.
spondeō, -ēre, spopondī, spōn-
 sum; prōmittō mē aliquid
 factūrum. *Filiam spondeō =*
promittō mē filiam alicui in
mātrīmōnium datūrum esse.
Aliquem spondeō = prōmittō
 mē apud iūdicium ventūrum
 nisi ille diē cōstitutō ap-
 pārnerit.
spongia, -ae (*f.*); res quae-
 dam quae sī in aquam im-
 mergitur multō gravior fit.
 In mari crēscit.
sponte suā; sī quis id facit
 quod nēmō eum facere cōgit,
 sponte suā facit.
spuō, -ere, -uī, -ūtum; liquōrem
 ex ōre ēmittō.

stabulum, -ī (*n.*); dēversōrium;
 locus ubi equī cūstōdiuntur.
stadium, -ī (*n.*); locus in circō
 ubi cursūs aguntur.
stāgnūm, -ī (*n.*); quasi lacus
 parvus.
stāmen, -inis (*n.*); quasi
 tenuissima pars lānae.
statim; sine morā.
statiō, -ōnis (*f.*); locus ubi
 stāre solēmus.
statuō, -ere, statui, statūtum;
 pōnō; locō; cōstituō, ēdicō.
statūra, -ae (*f.*); altitūdō
 hominū; sī quis prōcērus,
 vel longus, est, māgnā est
 statūrā.
status, -ūs (*m.*); modus standī;
 verbum est *stō*, nōmen *status*.
stēlliō, -ōnis
 (*m.*).
sterilitās,
 -ātis (*f.*);
 est steri-
 litās ubi nihil crēscit.
stertō, -ere, stertui; sonum
 nāsō faciō dum dormiō. Sī
 contubernālis tuus ita stertit
 ut dormire nōn possis, in
 latus eum volve.
stillā, -ae (*f.*); minima pars
 oleī est *stillā* oleī.
stilus, -ī (*m.*); īnstrūmentum
 quō scribimus.
 (*stipem*), -is (*f.*); dōnum par-
 vum; aliquantulum pecūniae.
stīpes, -itis (*m.*); pars arboris.
stīpō, -āre; contrahō; dēnsūm
 aliquid faciō.
strāgula vestis est vestis quā
 lectum tegimus.
strepitus, -ūs (*m.*); sonitus.
stringō, -ere, strīnxī, strīctum;
 dēprōmō; *gladium stringō*
 est *gladium ē rāginā extrahō*.
studeō, -ēre, -uī (*dat.*); operam



librīs dō quō sapientior fiam.
Partibus alicuius studeō = eī faveō, socius eī fiō.
studiōsus, -a, -um; adiectivum ā verbō *studeō* ductum.
studium, -ī (*n.*); nōmen ā verbō *studeō* ductum.
stupefaciō, -ere, -fēcī, -factum; efficiō ut aliquis valdē mirētur.
Stygius, -a, -um; ad Styga attinēns.
Styx, Stygis (-os) (*f.*); flūmen quoddam apud īnferōs.
suāvis, -e; dulcis, iūcundus.
suāvitās, -ātis (*f.*); nōmen est, adiectivum est *suāvis*.
subdūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductum; abdūcō; abripiō.
subeō, -īre, -ivī (-ii), -itum; eō sub; patior; suscipiō.
Tectum subeō = intrō.
subiciō, -ere, -iēcī, -iectum; iaciō sub; suppōnō, addō.
subitō; repente.
submergō, -ere, -sī, -sum; immergō.
subministrō, -āre; praebeō.
subripiō, -ere, -ripuī, -reptum; clam abripiō.
subulcus, -ī (*m.*); is quī suēs cūstōdit.
succurrō, -ere, -currī, -cursum; ad aliquem currō ut auxiliū dem.
sūcus, -ī (*m.*); liquor quī herbīs et arboribus īnest.
sūdor, -ōris (*m.*); liquor quī dum fēstināmus per tōtum corpus fluit.
suggestus, -ūs (*m.*); locus altior unde ōrātor ōrātiōnem ad populū habet; rostrum, pulpītum.
sulcus, -ī (*m.*); quasi longum

forāmen in terrā dēfossum quod agricola arandō facit.
sūmō, -ere, sūmpsī, sūmptum; capiō.
superbia, -ae (*f.*); nōmen est, adiectivum est *superbus*.
superbus, -a, -um; contrārium quam *humilis*.
supergredior, -ī, -grēssus sum; superō.
superō, -āre; vincō, praecēdō, antecēdō.
supersum, -esse, -fuī; restō; nōn pereō.
supplex, -icis; is est supplex quī precātur.
supplicium, -ī (*n.*); poena.
suppōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positum; sub aliquid pōnō. Aliquid in locō alterius rei pōnō.
sursum; ex īnferiōre ad superiōrem partem.
sūs, suis (*m. f.*); porcus.
suscipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptum; capiō; aliquid faciendum prōmittō mē factūrum esse.
suspendium, -ī (*n.*); nōmen est; verbum est *suspendō*.
suspendō, -ere, -dī, -sum; pendō; tabulās pictās de mūrīs suspendimus.
suspiciō, -ere, -spexī, -spectum; sursum spectō.
suspīcor, -ārī; nōn prō certō habēō, sed putō.
sustineō, -ēre, -tinuī, -tentum; ita aliquid teneō ut cadere nōn possit; perferō, patior.
sūtor, -ōris (*m.*); is quī soccōs ac calceōs facit.
tabella, -ae (*f.*); tabula parva.
taberna, -ae (*f.*); dēversōrium; locus ubi rēs vënduntur.
tabernāculum, -ī (*n.*); nūlītēs in tabernāculis dormiunt.

tāctus, -ūs (*m.*); nōmen est, verbum est *tangō*.
 taeda, -ae (*f.*); fax.
 taedium, -ī (*n.*); nōmen est, verbum est *taedet*.
 taeter, -tra, -trum; foedus, nōn iucundus.
 tālus, -ī (*m.*); membrum corporis inter pedem et crūs.
 tandiū; tantum temporis.
 tantum; solum; modo.
 tantus, -a, -um; tam māgnus.
 tardō, -āre; tardum aliquem reddō.
 tardus, -a, -um; contrārium quam *celer*.
 tēctum, -ī (*n.*); superior pars cellae vel domūs.
 tēlā, -ae (*f.*); id quod teximus.
 tellūs, -ūris (*f.*); terra.
 tēlum, -ī (*n.*); instrūmentum quō aliquem interficere possumus.
 temperō, -āre; aliquid cum aliā rē mīseco ut ēius vigōrem dēminuam.
 tempestās, -ātis (*f.*); est tempestās cum ventus māgnā vī flāt. Aut salūbritās aut pēstilentia locī.
 templum, -ī (*n.*); domus dei.
 temptō, -āre; cōnor.
 tenebrae, -ārum (*f.*); contrārium quam *lāx*.
 tenuis, -e; nōn crassus; mollis.
 tenuis (*abl.*); ūsque ad.
 tergum, -ī (*n.*); pars corporis posterior. Contrārium est frōns. *Tergum dō=fugiō*.
 terminus, -ī (*m.*); finis; regiō cōstitutā.
 terreō, -ēre; terrōre aliquem afficiō; efficiō ut aliquis timeat.
 terribilis, -e; id terribile est quod nōs terret.

terror, -ōris (*m.*); timor māgnus.
 tēstimōnium, -ī (*n.*); id quod tēstis dicit.
 tēstis, -is (*m.*); is qui dicit sē aliquid vīdisse.
 tēstor, -ārī; tēstis tēstātur.
 texō, -ere, texuī, textum; vestēs texendō facimus.
 thalamus, -ī (*m.*); cubiculum uxōris.
 theātrum, -ī (*n.*); locus ubi lūdōs aliave spectācula spectāmus.
 thēsaurus, -ī (*m.*); māgnā cōpia pecūniae.
 Thessalia, -ae (*f.*); pars septentrionālis Graeciae.
 thyrsus, -ī (*m.*); scēptrum Bacchī.
 tibia, -ae (*f.*); instrūmentum mūsicae quō ūtimur inflandō.
 tignum, -ī (*n.*); rēs quaedam līnea et longa et quadrāta. Tigna tēctum sustinent.
 timidus, -a, -um; is qui timēre solet est timidus.
 titubō, -āre; hūc illūc quasi cadō dum ambulāre cōnor. Ebrii titubant.
 tondeō, -ere, totondī, tōnsum; secō, abscidō, praecipuē crīnēs.
 tōnsor, -ōris (*m.*); is qui crīnēs tondet.
 tormentum, -ī (*n.*); instrūmentum quō hominēs cruciāmus.
 torqueō, -ēre, torsi, tortum; exeruciō.
 torreō, -ēre, torruī, tostum; ignī aliquid siccum faciō. Sōl torret terram.



torridus, -a, -um; siccus, tostus.

torus, -ī (*m.*); lectus.

tōtus, -a, -um; cūctus; omnis.

tractō, -āre; tangō; agō.

trādō, -ere, trādidi, trāditum; dō; alicui ut cūstōdiat dō.

trāciō, -ere, -iēcī, -iectum; iaciō trāns; perforō.

trānseō, -īre, -īvi (-ii), -itum; eō trāns; abeō.

trānsferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātum; ferō trāns; āmoveō.

trānsnatō, -āre; natō trāns.

trepidus, -ā, -um; terrōre affectus.

trīceps, -cipitis; cui tria sunt capita trīceps est.

triclinium, -ī (*n.*); lectus in quō recumbimus dum cēnāmus.

trīduum, -ī (*n.*); trium diērum spatium.

triplex, -icis; quasi trēs partēs habēns.

trucidō, -āre; interficiō, occidō.

trūdō, -ere, -sī, -sum; pellō; immittō.



truncus, -ī (*m.*); pars arboris; nōn est rāmus, sed quasi corpus arboris.

tuba, -ae (*f.*).

tubicen, -cīnis (*m.*); is quī tubā canit.

tugurium, -ī (*n.*); domus pauperis; casa lignea.

tumēō, -ēre; tumidus fiō.

tumidus, -a, -um; adiectivum est; nōmen est tumor.

tumor, -ōris (*m.*); sī caput tuum vehementer percutiō tumor rotundus in capite fit. Verbum est tumēō.

tumultus, -ūs (*m.*); sonus atque mōtus quem irruentēs facimus.

tumulus, -ī (*m.*); quasi tumor terrae; sepulcrum.

tundō, -ere, tutudī, tūnsun; pulso.

tunica, -ae (*f.*); vestis quae sub aliis vestibus est.

turpis, -e; foedus.

tūtor, -ārī; servō, dēfendō.

tympanum, -ī (*n.*); instrūmentum quoddam rotundum quod quatiendō sonum facimus.

tyrannus, -ī (*m.*); princeps; rēx.

ulciscor, -ī, ultus sum; vindicō.

ultiō, -ōnis (*f.*) est nōmen; verbum est *ulciscor*.

umbra, -ae (*f.*); āēr sōle carēns ex obiectū alicuius corporis, ut parietis, arboris.

umerus, -ī (*m.*); pars tergī superior suprā quam situm est caput.

uncus, -ī (*m.*); aliquid dē uncō suspendere possumus.

unde; ex quō locō.

unguentum, -ī (*n.*); rēs quaedam mollis quam membrō quod laesum est impōnimus.

unguis, -is (*m.*); summa pars digitī.

ungula, -ae (*f.*); pēs equī.

ūniversus, -a, -um; omnis, tōtus.

urbānus, -a, -um; quī urbem habitat.

ūrna, -ae (*f.*); vas; praecipuē aut vās quod ossa combūsta mortuī hominis continet, aut vās in quod iūdicēs tabellās iaciunt.

ūrō, -ere, ussi, ūstum ; ignis
quicquid tangit ūrit.

ūsquam ; contrārium quam
nūquam.

ūsūra, -ae (f.) ; si mūtuan
pecūniam ā mē accēpisti atque
ego tibi imperō ut plūs reddās
quam accēpisti, id est ūsūra.

ūsus, -ūs (m.) ; nōmen est ūsus,
verbum ūtor. *Id mihi ūsui est*
quō possum ūti, ūtile est mihi.

ūter, -tris (m.) ; pellis in quā
Rōmāni aquam portābant.

ūtīlis, -e ; id est ūtile quō ūti pos-
sum. Contrārium est *inūtīlis*.

utinam ; exclāmātiō volentis
vel cupientis.

ūvae, -ārum (f.).



vacuus, -a, -um ;
id est vacuum
quod nihil con-
tinet. Contrā-
rium est *plēnus*.

vāgīna, -ae (f.) ;
id quod gla-
dium continet.

vāgiō, -īre ; hēō ut infāns.

vagor, -ārī ; hūc illūc ambulō.

valeō, -ēre ; validus sum.

valētūdō, -inis (f.) ; nōmen
est ; verbum est *valeō*.

vallēs, -is (f.) ; locus humilior
inter montēs.

valvae, -ārum (f.) ; forēs.

vāpulō, -āre ; verberor.



vās, vāsis
(n.).

vastō, -āre ;
regiōnem
vastō si

omnēs incolās interficiō.

vātēs, -is (m. f.) ; sacerdos ;
quī rēs sacrās cūrat.

vāticinor, -ārī ; vātis ritū prae-
dicō.

vēcors, -cordis ; vēsānus.

vegetus, -a, -um ; ācer, valēns.

vehementer ; māgnā vī.

vēlōx, -ōcis ; celer.

vēlum, -ī (n.) ; linteum quod
mālō nāvis affligimus.

vēna, -ae (f.) ; id per quod
sanguis in corpore fluit.

vēnābulum, -ī (n.) ; pilum
quālī ūtuntur vēnātōrēs.

vēnātiō, -ōnis (f.) ; nōmen est,
verbum est *vēnor*.

vēnātor, -ōris (m.) ; is quī
vēnātur.

vēnditor, -ōris (m.) ; is quī
vēndit.

vēndō, -ere, -didī, -ditum ;
contrārium quam *emō*.

venēnum, -ī (n.) ; liquor quem
si bibimus morimur.

venerātiō, -ōnis (f.) ; nōmen
est, verbum est *veneror*.

veneror, -ārī ; deōs venerāmur.

venia, -ae (f.) ; potestās ; *veniam*
dō = sinō, vel parcō tibi.

vēnor, -ārī ; animālīa persequor
ut ea capiam.

venter, -ris (m.) ; pars corporis
quō cibis it ; stomachus.

ventus, -ī (m.) ; quasi āēr quī
movētur.

vēnum aliquid dō significat *in*
tabernā aliquid pōnō ut vēn-
dam.

vēr, vēris (n.) ; vidē *hicmps*.

verber, -eris (n.) ; id quod tibi
dō si tē pulsō.

verberō, -āre ; flagellō, pulsō.

vērē ; rē vērā ; rēctē.

vereor, -ērī, veritus sum ; ti-
meō.

vērītās, -tātis (f.) ; contrārium
quam *mendācium*.

versō, -āre ; vertō ; efficiō ut
aliquid volvātur.

vēsānus, -ā, -um ; insānus.

vescor, -ī ; edō.
vesper, -eris vel -erī (*m.*) ; tempus inter diem et noctem.
vestibulum, -ī (*n.*) ; prima pars domūs.
vestis, -is (*f.*) ; id quō corpus tegitur vel amicitur.
vetō, -āre, -uī, -itum ; nōn sinō ; alicuī imperō nē aliquid agat.
vetus, -eris ; contrārium quam *novus*.
vetō, -āre ; perturbō, agitō dolōre aliquem afficiō.
viātor, -ōris (*m.*) ; quī iter facit.
vicārius, -a, -um ; id est vicārium quod prō aliō faciō ; ad alium attinēns.
vicēs (*f.*) ; mūtatiōnēs.
vicīnus, -ī (*m.*) ; is quī prope nōs habitat.
victor, -ōris (*m.*) ; is quī vincit.
victōria, -ae (*f.*) ; nōmen ā verbō *vincō* ductum.
videor, -ēri, vīsus sum ; *hōc mihi vidētur bonum esse significat putō hōc esse bonum*.
vidua, -ae (*f.*) ; cui maritus iam mortuus est.
vigilia, -ae (*f.*) ; pars noctis ; quattuor erant vigiliae ternās continentēs hōrās.
vigilō, -āre ; nōn dormiō.
vigor, -ōris (*m.*) ; vīs.
vilis, -e ; contrārium quam *pretiosus*.
vinārius, -a, -um ; ad vīnum attinēns.
vinciō, -ire, vīnxī, vīnetum ; vinculis cingō.
vinculum, -ī (*n.*) ; id quod manibus et pedibus eōrum quī in carcere sunt impōnimus.
vindēmia, -ae (*f.*) ; fructus vītis.
vindicō, -āre ; id mihi vindicō

quod meum esse dicō. Poe-
 nās dignās sūmō.
vineā, -ae (*f.*) ; locus ubi crēs-
 cunt vītēs.
vinum, -ī (*n.*) ; id quod ex
 ūvis facimus.
violētia, -ae (*f.*) ; vīs valida.
virginālis, -e ; ad virginēs at-
 tinēns.
virgō, -inis (*f.*) ; puella nōn-
 dum in mātrimonium ducta.
virgulta, -ōrum (*n.*) ; tenuis-
 simī arboris rāmī.
viridis, -e ; color quīdam ; ager
 est viridis.
vīscera, -um (*n.*) ; partēs cor-
 poris interiōrēs.
vīta, -ae (*f.*) ; contrārium quam
mors. Verbum est *vīvō*, nō-
 men *vīta*.
vitellus, -ī (*m.*) ; pars ōvī in-
 terior.
vītēs, -is (*f.*) ; arbor quae ūvās
 prōcreat.
vitium, -ī (*n.*) ; aliquid male
 factum.
vitō, -āre ; cōnor aliquem fugere.
vitulus, -ī (*m.*) ; bōs parvus.
vōciferor, -ārī ; clāmō.
Volcānus, -ī (*m.*) ; deus ignis.
volgus, -ī (*n.*) ; plēbs.
volnerābilis, -e ; id est volnerā-
 bile quod volnerāre possu-
 mus.
volnerō, -āre ; volnus dō.
volō, -āre ; avis volāre potest,
 homō non potest. Nōnnūllī
 tamen instrūmentō mirābili
 ūtentēs cōnantur.
voltus, -ūs (*m.*) ; ōs, faciēs.
volucris, -is (*f.*) ; avis.
volvō, -ere, volvī, volūtum ;
 id quod rotundum est volvi-
 tur, volvendō sē movet.
vōtum, -ī (*n.*) ; id quod volō
 habēre.

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